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No. 7747.—Vol. L. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
EVERY EVENING at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Robert Buchanan. Mr. TREE as TARQUIN and LILY RYAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, L. M. Rowan, Allan, Macgreevey, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Maude Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, LOVE IN IDLENESS; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Fir Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, and following Saturday at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART, a version of the French melodrama, TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. H. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last few Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Lotty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Four Weeks FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE LION (for two nights only), and DOMESTIC ECONOMY. At 7.30, WAITING CONSENT. Doors open at 7. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. SATURDAY NEXT, Two Special Performances, at 2 and 8, of UNCLE DICK'S DARLING. MONDAY NEXT (for Four Nights only) THE BUTLER and THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS. THE BUNGALOW, by Penn, HONOUR, THIS AFTERNOON.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
LAST NINE NIGHTS. FINAL APPEARANCE SATURDAY, Jan. 25.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (fifth time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(Lessee, Mr. GATTI; Sole Proprietor and Manager.)
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 100th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, A. Wood, E. A. Eyre, Theo. Talbot, M. Ilode, H. Russell, Hare, Bantock, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Cissy Jecks. Doors open at 7.2. FOLLY'S VENTURE at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. G. Taylor, C. Harbury, F. Grove, G. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Gwea, L. Bryer Harbury, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. R. ANDREWS.)
THIS DAY, at 8, doors open at 7.30, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Brydone, F. H. Benson, H. Ross, G. H. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. E. Bostock, C. W. Vere, S. Phillips, H. G. Hamilton, A. Granville, O. Swan; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Dale Reeve, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Wenzer Mellon, M. Micklethwaite.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. Cecil Graham, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Beaumont Rae, Neville, H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. Cecil Graham, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Beaumont Rae, Fred Stopford, George Hubbel, E. Maycot, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Hundley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.0. Commence 7.30. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryd) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the Libraries.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Fernand Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Bodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Prinsle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.0 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
THIS EVENING at 8, THE JUDGE AND JURY.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, H. Reeves Smith, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, Dr. Augs. Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coventry, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank St. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouchier, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,764.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 154th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cass, Mr. A. Agnew-orth, Mr. W. Philips, Mr. F. Fanen, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Bancyn, Mr. F. Fanen, Miss F. Wood and Mrs. Phelps.
NOTICE.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK SATURDAY NEXT, January 18. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mons. C. D. MARIUS.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by JOHN CROSS. Preceded, at 8.15, by LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE, by OFFENBACH, and a Comedietta, at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Joseph Tapley, George Sinclair, George Capel, Arthur Gerard, W. Wardle, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, Minnie Byron, Violet Evelyn, Henriette Polaki, Amelia Gruhn, Maria Davis, Isabel Ellison, &c. Conductor, Mr. John Crowe. Produced by Mons. Marius. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON. EVERY DAY at 2.30, the Christmas Edition of "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, new effects, new scenes, introducing an old-fashioned Harlequinade and Fairy Ballet. Produced by Mons. C. D. MARIUS. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Fassoni; Mdlles. Sarzano, Hyde, Gilbert, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by Herr SANDOW (the modern Hercules) and Professor Attila, Bibb and Bobb, the Jordans, Tonge, Winfield, Fernando, Dacre, Harry Anderson, Harry Freeman, the Almonti Troupe, Florrie Guilmore, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.0. A DRAM OF WEALTH, by M. MARIUS LANNER. Music by M. LAURENT NICHOLL. Mdlles. Pelletier and Emma Cadeby, Messrs. Lauri, Bonfanti, Signorina Bellini, and Lanner; Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite (in character) Coca Tennyson's Dramatic Poem "Becket." Exclusive engagement and second appearance of Mdlle. VANONI TO-NIGHT. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. C. H. Macdermot, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby the unique acrobatic clowns; the Manonos, in a novel musical absurdity; Yeatons, the wonderful boy; Marie Lloyd, serio and dancer; the Brantfords, American serio entertainers; Conway and Pearce; Alec Hurley, musical clown; Leui Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; Jesse Phillips, Dan Harding, Arthur Tinsley, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.40; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £3 3s.

STEP BY STEP.

THE more one considers the lines of the new Home Rule scheme that is to be, the more one becomes convinced of the essential Conservatism of Mr. GLADSTONE'S position, and of the essentially rash and revolutionary attitude of his Unionist opponents. At the present moment, indeed, the Liberal Unionists have no attitude at all except that of a stolid resistance to any change; and this, too, is of course in the long run an attitude of revolution. But at one time (that was before the General Election) the Liberal Unionists had an alternative policy of action. It requires some effort of imagination nowadays to remember that fact, but a fact it is. Here, for instance, is the alternative Home Rule scheme which Lord HARTINGTON made in the House of Commons on April 9, 1886:—

I do not desire to express any opinion, or attempt to hint what may be the result of a reform of our local self-government in any of the three kingdoms. It is quite possible when the task is taken in hand that it may be found that the desire which is felt by the people of the three kingdoms, and the necessities of the case, are not limited merely to the creation of county boards or municipal councils, but that some larger provincial—perhaps even, national—organization and co-ordination of local authorities may be required in England, Scotland, Ireland, and in Wales. When that time comes, let Ireland share in everything that is granted to England, Scotland, and Wales.

Lord HARTINGTON, it will be seen, proposed the simultaneous grant of Home Rule, of a "National organization," to England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. If any reform could properly be spoken of as "casting the Constitution into the crucible," Lord HARTINGTON'S assuredly is the one. At any rate, it would be a very large change, and would almost justify the description given by the Duke of WELLINGTON to the first Reform Bill—"not reform, but revolution." And, curiously enough, it is precisely this suggestion of Lord HARTINGTON'S which the *Times* this morning reports as having recently been made by the Scottish Home Rule Association, a body which is generally supposed to be terribly Radical. It has addressed a long letter to Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE in criticism of his father's schemes as too moderate and too Conservative, and urges in the HARTINGTON vein that "the only possible solution of the difficulty is to deal simultaneously with all the four countries, the domestic legislation and administration of each being committed to a subordinate legislature." In other words, the Scottish Home Rulers are Hartingtonians.

We, on the contrary, are Gladstonians. Not four steps at once, but one step at a time is our motto That is the Constitutional course, the Conservative course, and the common-sense course. We fully share in the belief which the Scottish Home Rule Association goes on to express that one great result of Home Rule should be to "open the way to Imperial Federation." But let us advance slowly and steadily, step by step, rather than starting off at a scamper. The indispensable first step is Home Rule for Ireland. Let us by all means take that step in a manner that will open the way for further steps; but let us be content, as wise and wary walkers, with one step at a time. They stumble who run fast. But, says the Scottish Home Rule Association, to take only the first step will be to trample on Scotland. Their argument on this point is as follows:—

It is assumed that Mr. Gladstone in his next Home Rule Bill will provide for the retention of Irish members at Westminster. These representatives will have directly or indirectly some control of the domestic legislation and administration of England, Scotland, and Wales. The people of Scotland cannot be expected to submit to their domestic affairs being controlled by representatives from Ireland, while the affairs of that country are to be excluded from all control on the part of the sister countries.

That is precisely what the Liberal Unionists, with incredible shiftiness, have now taken to arguing as a kind of *reductio ad absurdum*. But where is the absurdity? One essential part of the case for Home Rule is that interference in Irish local business is not a blessing which Parliament enjoys, but a burden under which it labours. If, therefore, the position of England or Scotland or Wales is not intolerable now, how will it become so merely by the removal of a burden? In other words, Home Rule for Scotland should be considered on its merits; it is not necessarily involved, as an immediate necessity, in the concession of Home Rule to Ireland. Such wholesale changes as the Scottish Home Rulers and Lord HARTINGTON suggest may commend themselves to doctrinaires and pedants. Practical men will prefer the moderate Gladstonian policy of one step at a time.

THE HORRORS OF THE EAST END.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. WYNNE BAXTER, CORONER.

THE other day Mr. Wynne Baxter suggested that it would be well to waken the West-end up by holding a few inquests in Eaton-square. Of course we might as well shout at the moon and expect the heavens to fall, as hope for such phenomena. If, however, the East cannot come to the West, the West can go to the East. We sent a representative a night or two ago to see this outspoken coroner and ask him to explain. This is the result:—

PLAYING BALL WITH THE BABY.

Ladies and gentlemen,—Allow your imaginations to dwell upon that strange, and wild, and vast, and gloomy, and unknown, and mysterious country, about two miles off, over which Mr. Baxter travels day by day. It lation which inhabits this wild district. A young woman had an illegitimate child. She met a friend in a public-house who offered to take charge of it for a few hours. When she wished to return it to the mother the mother declined to accept it, and there was a row. "The two women then began to play a game of ball, with the child for the ball, and they threw it from one to the other. At last the baby was left out in the street, and the police took charge of it. When the quarrel was fought out at the police-court the child was produced as evidence. It died the next day.

CHILD MURDER.

I will now report a few bits of our conversation. One of my first questions was whether Mr. Baxter had many cases of child murder for insurance brought under his notice. "No," he replied, "but the number of deaths of children under one year is enormous." "Why?"—"Because of the physical degeneration of their parents. The East-end mother is a pale spectre, gaunt, haggard, pallid, with cheeks sunken, and chest flattened by starvation. How do you think such spectres can suckle their babies? It is estimated that if you draw a circle round the wretched poverty-stricken East, and isolate the circle, the whole population will have disappeared in three generations."

THE POOR OFTEN DIE WITHOUT THE DOCTOR.

"And now, Mr. Baxter, how many inquests do you hold every week?" "My average is about thirty. Of those, I should say that only about half are reported; and yet it is publicity that is wanted to shed a light upon the nameless horrors and cruelties which oppress the dwellers in the East. I am speaking of my own districts." "Well, now, would you tell me what is the most remarkable feature about the cases that come before you?"—"One of them is that in the bulk of the cases no doctors have been called in by the relatives of the sick man or woman?" "Why?"—"Because they cannot afford to pay a doctor, and they will not go to the medical officer because they know he will order the patient to be taken to the workhouse, and they prefer death to that extremity." "But do they admit that to you at the inquest?"—"Oh, no. They say that the patient didn't think he was bad enough for a doctor, so they didn't send for one. Then you know that medical officers are few and sufferers are many." The consequence is that often when application is made, such an amount of red tape is presented that the patient is dead long before the officer arrives. In short, all sorts of difficulties are put in the way, and I have often known cases of a day elapsing before any help was, or even could be, given. If a medical officer has fifty or sixty cases, and they still come, it is desperate."

STARVED TO DEATH.

"Of course," continued Mr. Baxter, "it is seldom, if ever, that it is definitely stated that a person has died from starvation. This is the sort of dialogue that takes place: A person is found dead, and I ask for any witnesses who may have known or lived in the same room with the deceased. First, I learn that the deceased was out of work. Then I ask if he or she had enough to eat. 'Oh! yes, but he or she hadn't a good appetite, sir.' Then I find that half the earnings of the deceased, which may have amounted to three or four shillings a week, went in the rent. I ask why the deceased did not get relief, and the answer would be, 'Oh! they'd only have offered the workhouse!'—'Why do the poor evince such an abhorrence of the workhouse?'—"Well, they hate the restraint to begin with; and, again, many of the

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

One of the first paintings which Professor A. von Werner will undertake in his new studio at the Berlin Academy is a picture of the late Empress Augusta on her deathbed, which will no doubt make a very effective scene—as her Majesty was covered with soft, creamy satin, her face, which even in death bore traces of her great beauty, was surrounded by a white lace shawl, fastened at the shoulder with a cluster of large tea-roses, and lilies of the valley were profusely scattered all around her.

* * * * *

The other great historical painting which the same artist will take in hand almost immediately represents the scene at the first opening of the Reichstag by William II., when the young monarch was surrounded by almost every one of the lesser stars who reign over some little corner of United Germany. In this picture, as in the famous "Kaiser Proclamation at Versailles," all the faces are to be portraits.

* * * * *

Emin Pasha, who in his youthful days was a student at the Königsberg University, has received the title of honorary LL.D. from that academical body. Meanwhile, the consequences of Emin's recent accident had almost entirely disappeared before the present relapse, for according to a telegram which he sent to the golden wedding of some near relatives in Germany, his state of health was "quite satisfactory."

* * * * *

A sure sign that the little King of Spain is on the best way to recovery is the fact that he is constantly asking for his sister Mercedes to come and play with him, and that his interest in his toys is as lively as ever. The first words which Alphonso is said to have uttered when recovering from the extreme prostration which gave rise to the gloomy rumours of his condition, were: "Mother, mother, do not go away from me," to which the brokenhearted queen could only reply, "No, my poor little laddie, I shall stay with you," and turning away, she added with a sigh, "O God, do not take him from me!"

* * * * *

The rooms of Alphonso XIII. in the Royal Palace at Madrid are situated on the second floor, immediately above the Queen's apartments, which communicate with them by a winding stair. The King's rooms are very simply furnished. His bedroom has been turned into a kind of drawing-room, filled with toys, mostly of the military kind, such as swords, guns, drums, horses, &c. Now the little patient points to a present from "Grandmama Isabella;" again, to an album, the gift of "Uncle Albert;" on the floor lies a small balloon; the walls are ornamented with images of saints, and with a large portrait of the little King's dead father. Every morning Queen Christine, on leaving her rooms, goes to see the King, invariably greeting him with the words, "Good morning. And how is your little Majesty?"

* * * * *

I hear from the south of France that midsummer with all its glory has descended upon the happy coast districts, redeeming, as it were, the reputation of the favourite winter resorts, at which a warm January and February, according to the tales of many travellers, of late been nothing but a delusion and a snare. This year, however, it is very different. "The sun is brilliant," is the report which I received a day or two ago; "it is summer, and almost too hot."

* * * * *

The Paris *Figaro* is cautiously following the example of other enterprising newspapers. Hitherto the readers of the liveliest of French newspapers has delighted its readers once a year with a very charming *Figaro Illustré*. While still continuing to issue this Christmas number, a weekly illustrated edition will be added to it in a few weeks, the chief reason for the publication being, in the *Figaro's* own words: "La nécessité de ne pas plus se laisser distancer en matière de magazines que sur les autres terrains."

* * * * *

It is very amusing to notice with what evident delight our French neighbours cling to the English phrases which have once been admitted into their vocabulary. It was quite recently that Dudet's "Lutte pour la Vie" became the "Struggle for Life," which is now, with many varieties, quite one of the catchwords of the day. The Salon militant has just added another capital phrase to the number, namely, the "Struggle for Picture," which would indeed make a capital sub-act for philosophic reflection when a few weeks hence our Academy has its annual tussle for space.

* * * * *

The way in which French history is written was told the other day by a French contemporary, which is publishing an admirable series of "Silhouettes Féminines." The subject of the article was Mdme. Juliette Adam, and the writer, in the course of a sketch of the brilliant Frenchwoman, says:—"After the Franco-German war, Victor Hugo, at a soirée at his house, expressed his surprise that nobody had thought of writing down the events of every day during that terrible period. 'I have done so,' replied Mdme. Adam. 'I have written a complete diary of the siege of Paris in the form of letters to my daughter.' The letters appeared later on, and only at Victor Hugo's special wish, in a volume entitled "Le Siége de Paris."

cases of death from want of proper food occur amongst the more respectable class of the poor, who have tumbled down in the world, and have gone to the East to hide themselves and their misery. That class, which exists largely at the East-end, nearly always prefer the slow pangs of starvation to the cold and measured charity of the workhouse, where all classes are herded indiscriminately together."

THE POOR WIDOW WHO STARVES ON CHARING.

"Take another typical case. A widow occupies one little hovel, and makes 3s. a week by charing. She pays 1s. 6d. rent and starves on the remainder. One morning the rent collector finds her dead body on a bit of sacking. My officer is notified and makes inquiries. He finds the neighbours know nothing about her. Further inquiries elicit the fact that now and then some one would bring her a scrap of food; but the supply ceased; the old woman was stricken down—how, when, no one knew, no one cared. She hated the idea of the workhouse, and lay down to die. The lower poor hate the restraint of the workhouse just as they loathe the restraint of the model dwellings, in which the lowest classes of them will never remain. They prefer to exist in one of those wretched hovels upon which the landlords thrive in consequence of the prejudices of his tenants."

IS THERE A REMEDY?

"Have you any remedies to suggest, Mr. Baxter?"—"Of course, living in the midst of all this horrible misery I naturally reflect upon it. My idea is that before you can attack this vast area of wretchedness you must ascertain the facts. At present even those who live in the heart of the horrors can only have an extremely limited knowledge of what is going on around them. So you must take a census of the misery. There are many small missions which work in patches all over the East; but no efficient organization exists for dealing with the problem. The missions work spottily. Many of these noble bands of workers are doing good work; but it is, as I say, only done ineffectively, in patches. Whilst in one parish the number of workers is so great and so well off that it is able to see most of its poorer brothers and sisters, in others the poor are left to despair and starve unheeded. Take most of my own districts, you will readily understand that they contain few well-to-do people. That class has deserted the East long ago. My idea, then, is that the districts should be mapped out under the auspices of some joint committee which would include representatives of the various religious denominations, a poverty census taken, and then the whole divided into sections which would be divided amongst the various parishes, who might then have some chance of being able to cope with the individual cases."

SLEEPING WITH DEAD BODIES.

"Amongst the many horrors of the East-end is the difficulty of separating the dead from the living. It often happens that a man, his wife, two children, say, and maybe a lodger, occupy one hole called a room, which contains two or three chairs, a broken-down table, and some sacking for bedding. Say the man dies. Probably no one is informed for three or four days, and the corpse remains in the room the whole time! Mind, I am only speaking of the cases that come under my notice, and on four-fifths of the deaths that occur no inquiry is made, of course. We are short of mortuaries; that is the reason. If there were public mortuaries the dead body could be removed, of course, and cease to be a danger to the living. In Whitechapel proper there is *one shed*, and that is used on sufferance only! A man died in a lodging-house in which 300 people slept. *The body was wrapped in a sheet and left at the front door!*"

THE BODIES AT WAPPING.

"In Wapping," continued the coroner, "the only mortuary I know of is what I call a cupboard in a churchyard. This is a waterside parish, and, owing to a peculiar twist of the river, many bodies are cast up by the tide in a decomposed state. When the jury has gone to view the body in the cupboard I have more than once seen them turn sick. In Ratcliff a railway arch is used as a mortuary, and I have often seen traces of the previous body remaining. In Mile-end there is no public mortuary. Sometimes the Board of Guardians allow us to use the workhouse mortuary." So much for mortuaries.

JURIES AND WITNESSES.

"One of the difficulties of the East-end coroner is the jury. They are not paid, and they should be paid, for they are mostly recruited from the working classes, and of course lose a day's work and a day's pay. Owing to the peculiarity of my division, my cases on the Surrey side of the river get a shilling a head. In the Kentish and Middlesex sections the jurymen receive nothing. You will readily understand they don't like that. Many of them are grossly ignorant, and they generally ask me for beer when they sign the depositions. Some cry out when the officer produces the Bible that they don't believe in that book. Others declare they are anarchists. As for the witnesses who appear before me, they are terrible. Many cannot write or read; many do not even know the name of the street they live in; and often I cannot understand the language they speak."

THE CHILDREN OF THE EAST.

"The children of the East-end are a dreadful race. You can imagine why: when the bread-winners leave their room they have two alternatives—the children may be turned out into the streets to play, in which case they are often run over; (they may be locked in, in which case they may be burnt. Burnings and runnings-over are common cases with me."

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. PARNELL'S POSITION.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I wish to offer a remark on the action of Captain O'Shea against Mr. Parnell, which I venture to think is rather more to the point than the utterances of either Professor Murray or Mr. Auberon Herbert.

Mr. Parnell is not an Englishman, but an Irishman. He is responsible, not to us, but to his own countrymen. It is for them to decide whether he shall represent them or not. Depend upon it, they will decide for themselves, and whatever their decision may be we not only ought to accept it, but we shall have to do so. We have no more to do with his private life than with that of M. Carnot or M. Waddington.—Yours obediently,

53, *Warrington-crescent, W., Jan.* 15. E. S. BEESLY.

THE AERATED BREAD COMPANY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Some weeks ago you published an article on the Aërated Bread Company, and mentioned that the average wage of the waitresses is 9*s.* a week. I, as a holder of a few shares in the company, could not at first believe this statement; but subsequent inquiries confirm its truth. It seems to me monstrously unjust that a company earning a dividend equal to 25 per cent. should be satisfied to pay its servants so poorly. Will not some of the more influential and wealthy shareholders of the company appeal to their fellow-members in order to secure a more generous remuneration for their servants? It must never be forgotten that every shareholder is himself an employer, and as such is, to the extent of his holding, responsible for the wages paid.—Yours faithfully,

19, *Hilldrop-road, Camden-road, N., Jan.* 14. SIDNEY J. THOMSON.

THE WILKIE COLLINS MEMORIAL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Will you have the courtesy to grant me the very small space necessary to state that, as the subscriptions to the above fund now exceed 300 guineas, I have laid the matter before the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's with the view of obtaining their permission for the erection of a memorial tablet, bust, &c., to the late Wilkie Collins in the crypt of the above cathedral, by the side of that which is commemorative of his friend, Charles Reade. I am informed by Dean Church, that the decision of the Chapter cannot be given for some little time to come, though probably before Easter. I venture, in the meantime, to ask you to insert this letter, in order that all subscribers to the Memorial may know that the delay in question is not owing to any neglect on the part of,—Your obedient servant

HARRY QUILTER,
Hon. Sec. Wilkie Collins Memorial Fund.

5, *Gray's Inn-square, W.C., Jan.* 15.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

"The Government will protect the interests of the nation, so far as is possible, and its dignity absolutely." The distinction thus made by the Portuguese Ministry in its declaration to the Chamber of Deputies is very judicious. If the new Ministers are careful to condition the first clause of their intentions by the necessities of the second, everything is likely to go smoothly. Their predecessors failed to protect the dignity of Portugal because they pushed its interests beyond all limits of possibility. They forgot that it is necessary to cut your coat according to your cloth; otherwise you are likely to cut a very undignified figure.

We wonder that nobody has yet written a treatise on the part which the German chromo-lithographers play in the making of modern history. It was they who were largely responsible for the Boulanger boom in France; and now it seems that the same ingenious gentlemen are preparing to run Major Serpa Pinto on the same lines in Portugal. Here is what the *Daily News* correspondent says this morning:—

Major Serpa Pinto is the hero of the hour, and were he now here he would be reckoned by the Dynastic Conservatives the most dangerous man in Portugal. His photographs are at a premium, negatives being scarce, and it is said that a person resembling him has been hired to sit in his stead by photographers who want to benefit by his present popularity. There is the agent of a German chromo-lithograph firm here. He has been about all the morning getting orders for such portraits of Major Pinto as his house scattered broadcast in France of General Boulanger.

Under which circumstances it is fortunate, perhaps, that "le brav'" Major is away, and down with the fever. Meanwhile one may hope that Portuguese Republicanism and Portuguese Boulangism will neutralize each other.

So there is to be another turn of the financial screw in Prussia. "The financial condition of the country is favourable," said the speech from the Throne yesterday, "but a further increase of expenditure is necessary." Add to this that last year's harvest is declared to have been an unfavourable one, and that the state of trade has been "clouded" by the recent strikes. The remedies suggested by the Emperor hardly relieve the gloom. A readjustment of taxation is promised, but only in the dim future; and as for agriculture, "the Customs arrangements of the Empire will, it is hoped," prevent "permanently prejudicial results." As "the Customs arrangements of the Empire" mean protection—*i.e.*, a system of robbing Peter to pay Paul, the hope is not very hopeful.

There was a comic incongruity about the speeches at the Post Office banquet last night, which were pretty evenly divided between laughing at the short-sightedness of the officials fifty years ago and at the long-sightedness of Mr. Henniker Heaton to-day. There was "laughter," "loud laughter," and "renewed laughter" when any speaker recalled how the then officials of the Post Office spoke of the Internal Penny Postage Scheme as "utterly fallacious," "preposterous," and "resting only on assumptions." But this did not in the slightest prevent the present officials from describing in exactly the same terms the Imperial Postage Schemes of to-day. Fifty years hence the laugh will be turned against Mr. Raikes and Sir A. Blackwood. They will not be alive to hear it, but they really might have been more careful of their posthumous reputation.

Of course Mr. Raikes has a good *prima facie* case against Mr. Heaton; so had his predecessor against Mr. Hill; and last night he put it very well:—

When Sir Rowland Hill devised the penny postage for the United Kingdom, he had satisfied himself of what he (Mr. Raikes) would call the enormous area of productivity which he might look to to recoup the revenue. If the case of Australia were taken, although the figures were more favourable [than those of India] to the reformer, they would still land him in the hopeless position of inability to prove that he had got anything approaching that area of productivity that Sir Rowland Hill saw before him when he proposed his great scheme.

But what Mr. Raikes omits is the extent to which a cheap Imperial Postage would itself tend to increase the area of productivity. Most emphatically too do we deny that it would be a charge "for the sake of the few at the expense of the many." The scheme is either good in the general interests of the Empire as a whole, or it is not good at all.

The wiseacres who are always putting forth the doctrine that what is generally called the higher education of women is incompatible with the physical well-being of the students, should cast their eyes over the carefully compiled "Health Statistics of Female College Graduates at the Colleges and Universities of the United States" open to women, which Mr. C. D. Wright has published in pamphlet form at Boston. From these statistics it appears that so far from the health of the female student being inferior to that of the idle girl or the girl occupied with non-intellectual work, the former is physically as sound and strong as congenial brainwork has no doubt made her mentally. The average age at which study began was about five and a half years; college was entered at somewhat over eighteen years, and shortly after she was twenty-two the full blown girl graduate emerged from the seat of learning. The number of female students in the United States at the time the statistics were drawn up was 705; and it is interesting to read that "since graduation all seem to have found congenial occupation, a great many as teachers, while eight only are occupied with social duties to the exclusion of other occupation; that about one-fourth have married, and that of the whole number of children borne by them, the greater part are living and in good health."

It is also interesting to learn that the physical disorders from which some of the girl students suffered were very much the same as those to which the average girl is prone who toils as little as the flower of the field. Nervous, neuralgic, rheumatic, and stomachic complaints predominate, and the number of those suffering from disorders of the brain or the eyes is very low. It should also be pointed out that the majority of girls, without being lazy, studied but moderately during college life, took regular food, sleep, and physical exercise, and behaved altogether so very sensibly that even the severest anti-bluestocking, on reading Mr. Wright's Report, will have to admit that, after all, there may be some truth in what one of the girl graduates prettily, though somewhat sadly, pleads in her book of verse:—

'Tis not learning that unsexes,
'Tis not thought will make us cold!
Nor at sight of heavy volumes
Love in us relax his hold.

Woman is for ever woman,
O'er her life Love rules supreme,
Though his kingdom be but fancy,
And the bliss he gives a dream.

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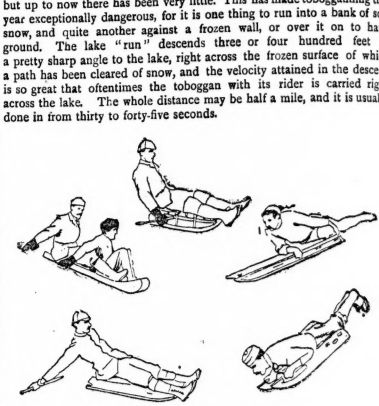
WINTER IN SWITZERLAND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT AT ST. MORITZ.)

WHO would dream of rational beings, except under dire compulsion, going to spend the winter at a place twice as high above the sea-level as the summit of Helvellyn? Yet here at St. Moritz, six thousand feet above the sea, in one hotel are two hundred and twenty-five ladies and gentlemen, mostly English, but some from the other side of the Atlantic, and several from sunny Naples itself. Switzerland, long the playground, is now becoming, in its upland valleys, the hospital and convalescent home of the world.

Lung patients, who only went to the lemon-yards of Mentone and the orange-groves of Palermo to die, find renewed health and strength among the frost and snow, the blue lakes, and the stern mountain peaks of this upland valley where the Inn starts upon its long journey for the Danube and the Euxine. In St. Moritz and the neighbouring Davos and Wiesen there are about two thousand visitors, mostly either lung patients or their friends; but including also a considerable number of men and women whose nerves have been run down and shattered by the strain and stress of our modern life.

For six weeks we have had perfect weather—skies as blue as those of Italy, and lakes whose deep indigo makes even the sky look pale—hot sunshine during the day, so that I personally found a broad-brimmed Jamaica straw hat with a puggaree the only head-dress in which I could with comfort sit out of doors. At night the thermometer usually goes down to near the zero of Fahrenheit. For a fortnight we had the most lovely skating—skating under absolutely idyllic conditions—combining the charm of an Italian summer with the delights of a Canadian winter. The most suitable costume in which to skate in this glorious sunshine is literally your shirt sleeves. But the characteristic sport is not skating, but tobogganning. Every child in Switzerland has his or her little sledge and goes merrily down the snow-covered hill-sides and steep streets and lanes. This is unsophisticated tobogganning, but art steps in, and down the steep hillside prepares a path 15ft. wide where the snow is carefully beaten down and smoothed, and then watered so as to make a road of ice, along which the toboggans and their riders rush at the speed of an express train. As I write the snow is falling, but up to now there has been very little. This has made tobogganning this year exceptionally dangerous, for it is one thing to run into a bank of soft snow, and quite another against a frozen wall, or over it on to hard ground. The lake "run" descends three or four hundred feet at a pretty sharp angle to the lake, right across the frozen surface of which a path has been cleared of snow, and the velocity attained in the descent is so great that oftentimes the toboggan with its rider is carried right across the lake. The whole distance may be half a mile, and it is usually done in from thirty to forty-five seconds.



TYPES OF TOBOGGANS USED IN THE ENGADINE
(Selected from the special Christmas number of the *St. Moritz Post*).

The absence of snow this year has caused several rather serious accidents, perhaps the most regrettable of which happened to Mr. Francis Darwin, the son and biographer of the great philosopher. Mr. Darwin in a headlong fall sprained his neck and hurt his wrist. I am glad to say he is going on very well, the former injury, which needed but little to be fatal, being quite healed, and the latter in a fair way to recovery. Next to the village children, some ladies are probably the boldest and most skilful tobogganists. Perhaps your readers may be more interested in the experiences of an unskilful one like the present writer. You sit astride your toboggan, and when it begins to rush down the descent along a road as hard as iron with the speed of light your first feeling is that you would give everything you have in the world to be anywhere but where you are. There is, however, a wonderful fascination about rushing through the crisp, sharp air, taking corners cleverly by means of guiding pegs, and sailing down triumphantly on to the broad bosom of the lake. So many accidents had, however, taken place upon the lake run that we of the awkward squad were disposed to give it a wide berth. A snowstorm this morning altered, however, the complexion of affairs. Two or three inches of snow on the hard, slippery track made the pace less rapid; and if, blinded by the snow and the monotonous whiteness above, below, and around you, you ran off the course, as I did this morning, you and your sledge simply rolled over half a dozen times in the soft snow without the inconvenience of broken bones, much less of a broken neck. I cannot close this letter without alluding to the effect of this glorious out-of-doors life upon the nerves. I am firmly persuaded that all the bromides in the world are incomparably inferior to a good draught of Engadine air.

The ills of life remain, its perplexities still perplex; but you no longer talk about the open door of Epictetus, and indeed you feel an exultant joy in being alive, akin to the almost fierce delight of rushing through the air on a toboggan at nearly a mile a minute. The influenza has found its way up to these Alpine solitudes, but we are having it mildly, and some of us do not intend to have it at all. The village children had their Christmas tree in the palatial schoolhouse, for in Switzerland the palaces are not for princes but for the children, in the shape of schools, and the singing and recitation of the young Engadiners were admirable. There are noticeable people here either by merit or descent—a great-nephew of Goethe, a son of Darwin, a German duke, and an English general. Down the village toboggan run they all sail gaily, intermixed with the school children, the village blacksmith, and the village pastor. How one longs that others might breathe this vivifying air and share in the sunlight and the physical joy of being alive! Would that half London were here!

THE PASSION PLAYS.

The Passion plays at Oberammergau are to take place on the following days:—The first performance is fixed for Whit Monday, the 25th May, and the others—twenty-four—for the 1st, 8th, 15th, 16th, 22nd, 29th, and 30th of June; the 6th, 13th, 20th, 23rd, and 27th of July; the 3rd, 6th, 10th, 17th, 20th, 24th, and 31st of August; and the 3rd, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th of September respectively.

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TWO BOOKS ON SCULPTURE.

It may be hoped that the appearance of a "Primer of Sculpture" by Mr. Roscoe Mullins (Cassell and Co.), and the publication simultaneously with it of "A Manual of Ancient Sculpture," by Pierre Paris, translated by Jane E. Harrison (Grevel and Co.), indicate an increasing appreciation by the British public of an art that certainly takes anything but a front seat among us at present. We are not without valuable histories of sculpture; but, as Miss Harrison in her preface explains, so much new light has been thrown on a portion of the subject by recent excavations on the Acropolis, that the earlier chapters of the old works are now necessarily out of date. Her volume deals with Egypt, the Asiatic East, Greece, and Italy. It is embellished with upwards of 180 illustrations, and the letterpress is delightful reading, both in regard to information and intelligent criticism. Equally interesting in another way is Mr. Mullins's elementary Manual. It is a thoroughly practical guide, the first, we believe, of its kind published, furnishing students with a complete set of instructions for setting about the work of modelling or carving, and interspersed with remarks well worthy of attention in reference to the present prospects of the art in England. The author, whose thoughtful paper on the decoration of our public buildings, lately read before the Edinburgh Congress, deserves a widespread circulation, protests, not without reason, against the attitude of pessimistic hopelessness adopted by a certain class of writers and thinkers:—

Some three years ago (he says, p. 99) I remember reading in one of our influential weekly journals, in reference to the annual exhibitions, that sculpture was a dead art to us moderns; that the Greeks, in fact, had done all that could be done in that direction, and that nothing was left to us but to imitate, or to follow in their footsteps along the lines marked out by them. This is indeed a dreary view, that must tend, as I have said, to crush all originality and to bury what should be a living present under the ashes of a dead past.

That there is and always will be ample scope for originality of treatment in sculpture is, indeed, little short of a truism. For Art is but the interpretation of Nature; and to deny the possibility of improvement on past interpretations is almost equivalent to suggesting that Nature's inmost secret, her *summum axioma*, has been discovered. In connection with this subject it may be suggested that some much-needed assistance might have been afforded to beginners by an explanation in homely and popular language of the terms "conventional," "realistic," and "classical." These terms meet art students at the outset, and often prove sore puzzles to them. Yet a rough but intelligible definition might surely be given without much difficulty. Art, as has just been said, is the interpretation of Nature. But Nature is infinite in her variety, and cannot be portrayed once for all in the abstract. No two noses, no two daisies, no two biceps muscles are ever exactly alike. How then, for example, are you to draw or to chisel the abstract nose? It is impossible. All you can do is to represent on the face a protuberance which all may recognize as a nose. If you can do so without at the same time imparting to your protuberance the distinctive attributes of any particular nose, or class of noses, you are conventional and abstract. If, on the contrary, you create an obviously Roman or Jewish or *retroussé* organ, you become realistic. "Classical," one must admit, is what the logicians would call a term of rather lax connotation. As an art phrase it should properly mean something the reverse of realistic, but Mr. Mullins is, no doubt, right when he says (p. 153):—

Realistic work of a high order often becomes "classical" when the artist who produced it has passed away; and the difference between the Realistic school and the Classical is frequently one of mere name. It is the bald realism and mere imitation of one aspect of Nature, destitute of all imagination, that is to be avoided—not the realism that is the outcome of perfect methods, and of a reverent study of Nature in her many-sidedness.

Commenting upon our lack of æsthetic enthusiasm as a nation, and upon the obstacles at present hindering the development of art in England, the writer remarks (p. 103):—

Perhaps our commercial and practical instincts are too strong; or it may be we are still suffering from our Puritan antecedents, which, high and noble as they were, and of which Englishmen of to-day may well be proud, yet helped to a rather one-sided development of the moral qualities of our nature at the expense of the artistic qualities. But the chief reason, I think, why art among us fails to be appreciated and understood at its true worth, and why the trivial and commonplace are preferred to the grand and noble—being more easily grasped—is the want of opportunity that the bulk of the nation have of seeing and studying works of art. We have our British Museum and National Gallery—and their names alone suggest what they should be—but British and National as they are, they stand with closed and barred doors at the very hours when it would be possible for the mass of the people to visit them and have leisure to enjoy the works they contain, and so learn to understand and feel their beauty. And it is the same with the galleries of works by living artists, which exhibiting, as they do, entirely new and modern work, are the more calculated to interest and appeal to the popular mind.

This catalogue of the influences at work inimical to art culture might perhaps be supplemented by mention of a few to which, for obvious reasons, no allusion could be made by the writer himself. Whatever value may in theory be attached by the nation at large to the public acquisition of first-class sculpture, it is tolerably certain that the opportunities for such acquisition are often deplorably neglected. No argument, for instance, is needed to show that an architect when planning his decorations will best consult the interests of true art by calling in the aid of a legitimate exponent of the business; yet it is notorious that in hundreds of such cases the professional sculptor is passed by, and the work handed over to some mason or contractor who employs half-educated modellers and carvers to design and execute it at so much per hour. We can afford to smile at the *parvenu* who orders pictures by the square yard and statuary by the gross, for his private mansion; but the parallel procedure in the case of cathedrals and public buildings, from which, even more than from museums and exhibitions, we hope to educate and develop the national taste, is nothing less than a serious evil. Something, again, might be done for our sculptors by giving greater prominence to the statuary department in the Royal Academy Exhibition, where at present we may inspect the whole of the pictures and pass out without seeing the sculpture, except from a distance. There is no reason why it should not be placed in rooms through which the public have to pass on their way from one picture gallery to another; and if tastefully arranged among palms and shrubs, as in the Salon at Paris, it would still further compel attention. Lastly, there seems no reason why cheap reproductions in bronze and terra-cotta should not find a ready market if they could be made known more widely to the public, as new pictures are multiplied by the photogravure process. It might be worth the while of some enterprising publisher to undertake the work.

IN THE WAY THEY SHOULD GO.

"Come, ye Children: Heart-Stories for the Young." By Rev. Benjamin Waugh. (Cassell.) Mr. Waugh has devoted his life to the cause of the children. His efforts for their physical welfare is a matter of common notoriety, but he is no less active in caring for their spiritual needs. "Evenings with the Children" has long been one of the most attractive features of the popular magazine which he directs, and the present volume is another instalment of the same class of contributions. Mr. Waugh's object is rather to inspire than to teach, and therein, we think, lies the secret of his success. Round stories and incidents of everyday life he groups many spiritual truths, and the attractive manner in which the whole is presented not only at once arouses the interest of the little folks, but enables them to retain the lessons sought to be inculcated. The book is beautifully illustrated, and in the hands of parents and teachers should be invaluable.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.—This epidemic is now spreading in London, and on the Continent its unsightly results are many. Its chief symptoms are hoarseness, sore throat, and a copious discharge of mucus. The Inhalant "SOZODONT" is the best remedy for this trouble. Some complaint. It is also instanced in the form of a fine spray. A few inhalations will afford relief, and frequently cut short an attack which, if neglected might end fatally in Pneumonia or Bronchitis. Remember this—the SPRAYINE COMPANY (Limited), 162, Dukes Pl., Manchester; 4, London W.

"NOT ON POLITICAL GROUNDS ALONE."

—CAPTAIN KEOGH, R.M.

Scene: Coercion Court at Knock.

Three respectable young men belonging to Kilmihill, named Patrick Lillis, Carrol Daily, and John Reidy, were prosecuted under the Coercion Act at Knock for "resisting and obstructing the police" at Kilmihill on the night of December 20, on the occasion of a demonstration and bonfires in honour of the release of William O'Brien from gaol. Captain Keogh, R.M. (chairman), in giving his decision, said though peace had been restored in this district, yet the authorities were determined to preserve its strenuously enforce this Act, as they had commenced, and not on political grounds alone, but for the public interest and safety. As the leader of this crowd, Lillis would be sent to gaol for a month, and Daily and Reidy would get a week's imprisonment each, without hard labour."—*Daily Paper.*

"In this era," said Keogh, "of factions and treasons
One must partly be ruled by political reasons,
Yet a prejudiced public must never suppose
That a magistrate's motives are nothing but those;
No, I sentence three scoundrels, but let it be known
It is not on political grounds alone.

"Now political reasons, I know very well,
In apportioning penalties cannot but tell;
And the persons before me are desperate foes
Of the party who now have their hook in our nose;
Yet I'll mention their crimes that my wrath may be shown
Not to rest on political grounds alone.

"For they lit up the blaze which is commonly called
By the vulgar a bonfire, and, nowise appalled
By my threats of imprisonment, ventured to raise
Three cheers for O'Brien along with their blaze,
While they gave Mr. Balfour an audible groan,
Which was not on political grounds alone.

"Now with other R.M.'s their political hate
May have lent to their judgments unwarranted weight,
As is seen by the fury with which they condemn
The poor devils who happen to differ from them;
And their sentences seem, I must certainly own,
To be passed on political grounds alone.

"There's the culprit who stirred up a constable's bile
By displaying a humbugging sort of a smile—
There's the widow whose cruse of a mineral oil
Was out-poured on a barrel beginning to broil—
She's in prison, and truly the wretched old crone
Was condemned on political grounds alone.

"But for Lillis and Daily and Reidy, the three
Who have been very properly brought before me,
I can see in their faces the evidence plain
That they've done what they could, and would do it again,
To get order abolished and law overthrown
Not at all on political grounds alone.

"Yet I grieve to observe an unauthorized version
Of the way we administer Acts for Coercion
Is abroad in the land, an' I wish to point out
To the public at large that I have not a doubt
That in gaol for their crimes they will justly atone—
Not, not on political grounds alone."

J. L. J.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, Jan. 13, 1890.

FOR years the question of the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Scottish Church has been in the hands of the politicians; there are some indications that it is now coming to occupy the attention of the Scottish people themselves. On political platforms we have heard on the one hand—no terms, but complete disestablishment and disendowment; and on the other, No surrender, but the continued upholding of the present union between Church and State. It is remarkable that the more recent development of this question points to friendly discussion of the subject, and, if possible, to agreement between the Scottish Established Church on the one hand, and the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church on the other. There is, of course, only a small fraction of the Scottish people outside the communion of these three Presbyterian Churches, whose doctrines and mode of worship are the same. Were it possible, therefore, for them to agree on the subject of the State's connection with the Church, there can be no doubt that that agreement would be an important factor in the final settlement of the question.

The discussion to which we now refer was lately opened by a minister of the Established Church in the pages of the *Scots Magazine*. His proposal, in one sentence, is—that Scottish Churchmen should consent to Disestablishment, and to become ecclesiastically equals among equals with the rest of their fellow-countrymen; that Scottish Dissenters should agree to the retention by the Established Church of her present endowments; and that the Scottish people, now reunitedecclesiastically, should ask the Imperial Parliament to disestablish the Scottish Church, and to settle upon that Church, as a final measure, her present endowments. This appeal to the highest sentiments and best judgment of an eminently clear-headed and practical people has been answered in a calm and sympathetic manner in the *United Presbyterian Magazine*, the organ of the Church of that name. Without committing its writer to approval of the proposed settlement, the whole drift of the article is to show that the true settlement of this great question is to be found in consultation and compromise between the Scottish Churches whose interests are most deeply involved. Every Scotsman who is acquainted with past ecclesiastical discussions in Scotland will mark at the broadmindedness of the articles to which reference has been made. No Free Church organ has as yet spoken on the proposal; but the *Scottish Congregationalist* joins amicably in the discussion, and even goes the length of giving a qualified approval of the scheme under discussion. As this may be said to be the utterance of a section of Scottish Radicalism on this question, it may be well to put it in the editor's own words: "Suppose that Parliament were willing to hand over the endowments to the three Presbyterian Churches, on condition of their becoming united, on what moral and spiritual grounds could we, as Congregationalists, object? Would this proceeding practically do us any injury whatever? Would it make us poorer, and would disendowment make us richer? . . . Is there any other purpose to which the endowments could be applied which would be worthy of their past associations and history? Would or could the retention of these endowments by the Presbyterians do them any harm? The endowments would not be sufficiently large to make their possessors lazy, and yet would be sufficiently large to form a strong base of operations on the part of the reunited denominations. They would surely stimulate liberality, and might be made the means of expanding Presbyterian foreign missions to a glorious extent. If, then, Parliament is found willing to present the Churches of Christ with this money, the gift to be final and unburdened by conditions, on what grounds ought the Church of Christ to refuse it?"

In connection with this discussion, which will probably be new to most of your English readers, it will be well to remember that we are more happily situated north of the Tweed as to ecclesiastical affairs than south of it. The pulpits of the ancient Scottish cathedrals and churches are already frequently filled not only by Presbyterians, but also by Baptists and Congregationalist preachers. It is usual to regard Scotsmen as narrow-minded; but in point of fact the opposite would seem to be the case; and the last proof of this is the broadminded discussion now going on in ecclesiastical circles in Scotland with reference to the disestablishment of the Scottish Church. More than one political leader have declared that this question is practically in the hands of the Scottish people, and will be settled finally according to their wishes. It will, nevertheless, we fancy, be a disappointment to some extreme men if the Scottish Church question should be settled by compromise and mutual good understanding rather than by open hostility. When the English Church is as broad and open, and in sympathy with all classes of Englishmen, Englishmen outside its pale may be expected to speak of it as respectfully as do the Scottish Dissenters about their Established Church.

THE HALF-YEAR'S BANK DIVIDENDS.

THE banks, both London and provincial, are making a satisfactory show for the work of the second half of the year. So far as the accounts have been published the turnover has been larger and the gains greater, and even where dividends have not been increased, more has been added to the reserve or carried forward. Of the London banks three have announced higher dividends than in January, 1889, while of the provincial quite a fair proportion have declared an increase of 1 and 2 per cent. With the exception of the Bank of Bombay, not one in the accompanying table shows a decline. Bank shareholders have reason to be satisfied both with the past six months' working and the prospects for the current half-year. Rates for money are high, and it can be lent profitably, the demand for capital being considerable in consequence of the activity in all our industries. The following dividends in about one-half of the banks are paid free of income tax:—

LONDON.	Dividend.	Variation.
Alliance	7	—
Central	10	—
City	11	+ 1
Consolidated	10	—
Capital and Counties	18	—
Imperial	7	—
London Joint Stock	12½	—
London and Provincial	15	+ 1
London and Westmin.	16	—
Lloyds	16½	+ 1½
Union	12½	—
National Discount	12	—
Union Discount	9	—
PROVINCIAL.		
Adelphi	8	—
Bank of Liverpool	10	—
Birmingham and Midland	15	—
Birmingham District	10	—
Bradford Banking	15	—
Bradford Old	11½	+ 1½
Bristol and West of England	10	—
Carlisle City & District	15½	—
Halifax & Huddersfield	10	—
Halifax Commercial	10	—
Lancashire & Yorkshire	14	+ 2
For the year, 12 per cent.		
Leeds and County	6	—
Liverpool Union	15	—
For the year, 12½ per cent.		

	Dividend.	Variation.
London and Yorkshire	8	+ 1
For the year, 6½ per cent.		
Manchester and County	15	—
Manchester & Liverpool	20	—
Metropolitan and Birmingham	15	—
National of Wales	8	+ 2
North and South Wales	15	—
North Eastern	6¾	+ 5·6
North Western	8	+ 1
For the year, 7½ per cent.		
Nottingham Joint Stock	15	—
For the year, 10 per cent.		
Oldham Joint Stock	10	—
Parr's Banking	19	+ 1½
South Wales Union	9	+ 1
Wilts and Dorset	24	—
For the year 22 per cent.		
York City and County	18	—
For the year 17 per cent.		
INDIAN AND COLONIAL.		
Bank of Bombay	8	— 2
Bank of Bengal	10	—
Bank of Madras	10	+ 2
Bank of Tarapaca and London	5	—
City of Sydney	12½	—
National of New Zealand	5	—
Union of Australia	14	+ 2

BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS RECOVERING.

The gradual recovery of public confidence in Brazil is indicated by a corresponding rise in Brazilian railways from the lowest points touched. It was feared at first that the Provisional Government would not recognize the guarantees of the Imperial Government, but the sums necessary to meet the interest are being paid. The drop indicated in the figures below was in many cases merely nominal, for little stock changed hands, and the recovery has, therefore, been all the more rapid. The first column gives the highest prices touched in November, the second the lowest in December, and the third the current quotations:—

Company.	Highest Nov.	Lowest Dec.	Current Jan. 16.
Bahia and San Francisco, £20, Guaranteed	22	14	17
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia, Guar. 7 per cents.	101	78	86
Ditto Ditto Six per Cent. Deben.	121	95	102
Conde d'Eu, £20, Guar. 7 per cent.	14	10	10½
Donna Theresa Christina, Guar. 7 per cent.	5	3½	4½
Great Western Brazil, £20	20½	16	16
Ditto Six per Cent. Deb.	124	104	109
Minas and Rio, £20	26½	20	21½
Recife and San Francisco, £100	100	84	92
San Paulo, £20, Guar. 7 per cent.	48	40	46
Ditto 5½ per Cent. Deb.	138	127	128
Southern Brazilian Rio Grande, £20, Guar. 7 per cent.	16½	11¾	12½
Ditto 6 per cent. Debentures	111	98	105
San Paulo and Rio, £100, 6 per cent. Guaranteed	108	100	104
Rio Janeiro and North 6 per cent. Debentures	107	95½	100
Western of San Paulo 7 per cent. Debentures	110	103¾	110

TEA UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

It is not at all likely that Mr. Goschen will reduce the duty on tea. The duty produces something under £5,000,000, and the cost of collecting a 3*d.* duty would be out of all proportion to its amount. It must, therefore, be either the present duty or nothing, and the latter prospect does not seem altogether to be relished by some members of the trade at all events. "A free import of tea," says one firm, "would make any supervision impossible, and the country would probably get flooded with all kinds of spurious articles which would be passed off as tea. What we want is not a less strict supervision of the article, but the contrary. We want a revision of the Adulteration Act, according to which any tea must now be passed by the sanitary authorities, unless it is positively ascertained that it contains foreign matter. The filthiest rubbish is allowed to pass unless it contains copper filings, earth, or dried-up cabbage leaves; while only such an article ought to be admitted which is fit for human consumption. Any inspector of markets has a right to condemn meat if it shows only the slightest sign of decay, but the sanitary authorities must admit tea as long as it is made of tea leaves, however filthy they may be." But if ever a Chancellor of the Exchequer is in a position to give us a free breakfast table, there is no reason why the wholesomeness of tea should not be secured as fully as any other article of diet

Not content with sending us large supplies of frozen meat, New Zealand is beginning to develop a fruit trade with the mother country. The next steamer from Auckland to London will bring 3,000 cases of colonially-grown apples.

According to a Pittsburg despatch the steel trade is to be revolutionized by a new process for making open-hearth steel as cheap or cheaper than Bessemer steel. A syndicate of capitalists representing £3,000,000 has been formed to operate the new process, and work will be commenced in Indianapolis in a short time.

TO-DAYS NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

ABERCROMBY, the Hon. JOHN. "A Trip Through the Eastern Caucasus." (Edward Stanford).
[The account of a six weeks' tour, with a chapter on the languages of the country. Cloth. Pp. 376. Map and illustrations.]

"A Handbook for Travellers in France." (John Murray.)
[Comprises Provence, Dauphiné, and the Riviera, from Marseilles to Mentone, and maps and plans of towns. Extracted from Murray's Handbook to France. Part II. Cloth. Pp. 260. Price 5*s.*]

ARNOLD, A. S. "Broughton." (Ward and Downey.)
[A novel in three volumes.]

BALL, Sir ROBERT STAWELL, F.R.S. "Star-Land." (Cassell and Co.)
["Tales with Young People about the Wonders of the Heavens." A reprint of some delightful lectures delivered to children at the Royal Institution. Cloth. Pp. 370. Illustrations.]

CAPLES, E. S., M.A. "A Short History of British India." (C. J. Clay and Sons.)
[Cloth. Pp. viii., 112. Map. Price 1*s.*]

GARRY, RUPERT. Elocution, Voice, and Gesture, (Marcus Ward and Co.)
[The rules given in this book are supplemented by a series of annotated pieces for recitation. Sixteenth thousand. Boards. Pp. 152. Price 1*s.*]

STOCKTON, FRANK R. "The Floating Prince and other Fairy Tales." (Ward and Downey.)
[Cloth. Pp. 200.]

WAITE, ARTHUR EDWARD. "Lucasta: Parables and Poems." (James Burns.)
[A volume of verse. Cloth. Pp. 95.]

WYNELL-MAYOW, SEBASTIAN S. "The Light of Reason." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. xii., 226. Price 5*s.*]

Ford's Pianos.—2*s* per cent. discount for cash, or 10*s* per month (Second-hand, 10*s*. 6*d*. per month, on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 44, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the forth-growing constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and great economy a shilling packet yields about fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

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STILTON CHEESE, YORK HAMS, &c.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself Messrs. Nicholls, Le o, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, A. . Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Enea, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The PREMIER THEATRE of London. Lessees, THE OPERA COMPANY (LIMITED). Twice daily at 1.30 and 7.15. Grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA. Written by RICHARD HENRY. The lyrics by CLEMENT SCOTT. Invented and produced by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr EDWARD SOLOMON. Miss MINNIE PALMER (specially engaged for the part of Cinderella). Miss VIOLET CAMERON, and the most powerful Company ever seen in Pantomime. Doors open 1.0 and 6.45. Box-office open continuously from 10 till 10 P.M. No early doors. "First come, first served."—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Tamed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen. Wonderful Siberian Bears. 30 Clowns 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies. Gou-Gou and his Wonderful Pig. Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers). Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena. TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LESLIE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR. H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.40 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.—Mr. F. R. BENSON'S SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, in Shakespeare's Fairy Comedy, with the Mendelssohn incidental music, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MATINEES of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY till further notice. Doors open at 2, commence 2.30, overture 2.15. Children half price to stalls and dress circle at Matinees. Box-office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0. No fees. Acting Manager, Mr. H. JALLAND.—GLOBE THEATRE.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A perversion of "La Tosca," by F. C. BURNAND. Music by FLORIAN PASCAL. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. B. Prior, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrtoun, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Hettie Bennett, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 3,855. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY. Doors open at 12, close at 11.30. TWO GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS, at 3 and 8. F. P. SLAVIN at 10 P.M. Admission One Shilling, Children Sixpence.

RE-ENGAGEMENT of FRANK P. SLAVIN. LAST THREE NIGHTS. TO-NIGHT at 10 P.M.—ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Admission as usual.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—TO-NIGHT, at 10 P.M., FRANK P. SLAVIN, the Champion of England, will give an Exhibition with JOE COSNETT. Last Three Nights. Book reserved seats in advance.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY at 3 and 8.—Sam Lockhart's six Extraordinary and Wonderful Performing Elephants, exclusively engaged at an enormous cost; Professor Tregetour, Shadowgraphist, &c.; Wingfield's Performing Dogs; Jennion's Marionettes, Menotti on the High Wire, the Athos Troupe, Mr. Kelson Trueman, the Brothers Beiso, the Kellino Troupe, Ottaway and Pepper, La Petite Bertoto. The Brothers Hanlon in their new Regal Aerial Aquariato Show, Professor Cross.—TWICE DAILY at 3 and 8.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Great Aquatic Entertainments in the Great Aquarium Annexe, by Miss AGNES BECKWITH, Professors F. E. WILLIE and CHARLIE BECKWITH, champion world swimmers, and troup of charming lady artistes. Twice daily, at 5.25 and 10.15.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—VERDICT of LONDON PRESS. "Brilliant and beautiful." "Delightfully quaint." "A triumph of art and ingenuity." "No end of fun." "Not a dull moment." "Big success." DAILY, at 3. TWICE on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 7.30. Seats, 1s. to 5s., exclusive of admission to Palace. Written by HORACE LENNARD. Invented and produced by OSCAR BARRETT.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO. Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Entrance 1s. AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION. Adjoining Baker-street Station.—PORTRAIT MODELS of H.M. KING ALFONSO XIII. of Spain, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, P. T. BARNUM. Over 400 Portrait Models of Celebrities of all ages and nations. Monster Lucky Tub, free prizes to all children. Priceless collection of Napoleonic Relics. New Smoking and Reading Rooms, luxuriously furnished. Organ Recitals at 12, 2 and 6 o'clock. Orchestra from 5 to 5 and 7.30 to 10 P.M. Admission 1s. Children under 12 6d. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS.—Unique Relics of the French Revolution of 1789.—Models taken from the Heads of Revolutionists by Mdme. Tussaud's own hands. Mrs Maybrick now added. Richard Pigott, the Forger. CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. | COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX, Pleasant Lounge, Music, Niagara Improved Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ILLNESS OF MR. HOLMAN HUNT.

We regret to hear that Mr. Holman Hunt is ill with a severe attack of bronchitis.

THE BALLAD CONCERTS.

There is always an audience for a ballad concert, whatever other musical enterprise may fail. That at the seventh concert of the present season last night was smaller than usual, however, although Mdme. Antoinette Sterling, Mrs. Mary Davies, Miss Eleanor Rees, Mr. Lloyd, Signor Foli, Mr. Piercy, and Mr. Oswald, with Mdme. Neruda as violinist, were among the artistes who figured on the programme. If the audience lacked in numbers it did not want for enthusiasm, and encores were plentiful. Two novelties were introduced—"Morning Bright," a ballad by Goring Thomas, and a song with violin obligato entitled "Christmas Roses," by M. Behrend.

WAR OFFICE OFFICIALS AND PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

Professor Max Müller's observations at the Royal Institution last Saturday have, in some particulars, caused a certain amount of feeling in official circles at the War Office. The learned professor is stated (so the *Telegraph* says) to have considerably underrated the value of the Intelligence Department, and to have seriously misapprehended the extent of linguistic knowledge possessed by the officers who supply that branch of the service with information.

THE PROPOSED LOCK AT RICHMOND.

The Heston and Isleworth Local Board, and the Brentford Local Board, decided yesterday to oppose the introduction of the bill for the construction of a lock and footbridge on the Thames in the neighbourhood of Richmond, on the ground that the scheme, if adopted, would be detrimental to the best interests of their districts.

THE GOOD OLD "MINOTAUR."

The old *Minotaur*, one of the five masted battleships of the navy, has just emerged from the hands of the dockyard people after refit so altered as to be hardly recognisable. Two of the masts have been taken out, and the consequent alteration of rig has made her to look quite another ship. Though launched twenty-five years ago the hull is as sound and the ship as seaworthy in every respect now as then. Her engines have now been thoroughly repaired. Ten new boilers have been put on board, and she will be able by May to again take her place in the Channel Squadron, the most comfortable and seaworthy ship there.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATHS.—BARNARDO.—On the 12th inst., at The Cedars, South Hackney, N.E., of diphtheria, following influenza, Kenward Arthur Elmslie Barnardo, the beloved third son of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Barnardo, aged twelve years.

SKERRETT. January 8th, at 17, Vesey-place, Kingstown, Peter Richard Skerrett, Esq., of Athgoe Park, last surviving son of the late John Deane Skerrett, Esq., of Ballinduff Castle, co. Galway, Ireland.

NOTICES.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.


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BBBB    A     RRRR   NN   N  U   U  M     M   SSS
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HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Great success at OLYMPIA.

IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO; or, The Destruction of Rome. The most tremendous and glorious dramatic, pantomimic, terpsichorean, musical, classic, and scenic spectacle ever produced. New and Colossal Pageants, Dances, Scenes, Fetes, and Pastimes, Elephant, Roman Bareback Standing and Pedestrian Races, Olympian Wrestling, Gladiatorial Combats, Picturesque Martial Evolutions, 1,200 Roman Characters in resplendent robes. The Giant Stage of Blazing Pantomime, surpassing any hundred theatres.

TWELVE UNITED GREATEST SHOWS ON EARTH.—A Brilliant Combination of Five Circuses. A Grated Jungle of Wild, Savage Beasts. Funniest Quadrupeds. The Mid-air Realm of Most Intrepid Acts. The Hippodrome of Every Thrilling Race. Magic Illusions. Equestrian Kings of Every Noted School. Startling Displays of Oriental Skill. Performing Lions, Tigers, Bears, Wolves, Hyenas, Leopards, and Panthers. The Biggest Herds of Wisest Elephants. The monster unit of a hundred shows. The family resort for every class. It will exhibit nowhere else, and its great London season will be brief.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s. and 3s., upper dress circle 4s., stalls 5s. and 6s., boxes (six seats) two and three guineas, single seats in Boxes 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, all without extra charge of any kind, and every seat is reserved to its purchaser during entire performance. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1s. and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Tree's, 28, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in one and two shilling seats.

LADIES and CHILDREN can visit OLYMPIA with the assurance of every comfort, even during the holiday rush. A numbered coupon is given every person for a reserved chair, which they can occupy and leave whenever they like during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTRY IN OFFICE.

A DECLARATION OF POLICY.

The new Portuguese Ministry presented itself to the Chamber of Deputies, and Senhor Serpa Pimentel, the Prime Minister, made a declaration of policy. He began by saying that the Government had taken office at a grave juncture, Portugal has right on her side (the Minister continued), but Great Britain has the might. The Government will uphold the rights of the nation, having all regard for its honour, and will protect its interests as far as is possible, and its dignity absolutely. The Cabinet will maintain the best relations with foreign Powers, and will actively devote itself to effecting economies by careful treatment of expenditure and assiduity in the recovery of revenue receipts. The public wealth has greatly increased. The Government will give particular attention to the affairs of the Colonies, the Army, the Navy, Agriculture, and to Public Instruction, which at present leaves much to be desired. The Ministers do not ask for the support of the majority, because they are aware that it cannot be given them.

In the course of the discussion that ensued Senhor Dias Ferreira, an Independent deputy, passed severe strictures on the British Foreign Secretary for the want of respect for the Constitutional Government of Portugal shown by him in summoning a Minister to reply to his ultimatum in five hours' time, and blamed the Progressists for not having resigned office sooner.

The Cortes will shortly be adjourned.

THE HERO OF THE HOUR.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—If the Monarchy weathers the storm which Lord Salisbury has caused to burst round its head, it will be tougher than its best friends are fain to believe. Major Serpa Pinto is the hero of the hour, and were he now here he would be reckoned by the Dynastic Conservatives the most dangerous man in Portugal. His photographs are at a premium, negatives being scarce, and it is said that a person resembling him has been hired to sit in his stead by photographers, who want to benefit by his present popularity. There is the agent of a German chromo-lithograph firm here. He has been about all the morning getting orders for such portraits of Major Pinto as his house scattered broadcast in France of General Boulanger. He came here expressly to canvass for orders for chromos of the King and Queen in their robes of State. This is like Balaam going to stand by Balak, and blessing his enemies. All the demonstrations are theatrical. We have not yet come to Trees of Liberty, but a Patriotic Altar was set up in front of the Necessidades Palace with a portrait of Major Pinto on it that was taken from a pictorial journal. The subscriptions of the passers by were asked for to buy him a sword. Above the altar on scrolls were written the words "No Surrender. Shiré, Nyassa, Delagoa Bay."

THE TZAR ON "A PEACE UNIVERSALLY DESIRED."

The Russian *Official Messenger* to-day publishes an Imperial Rescript, addressed to the Governor-General of Moscow, in which the Tzar says:—"As we enter upon the New Year I pray God that the development of the internal resources of the beloved Fatherland may continue uninterrupted and undisturbed in the midst of a peace universally desired and bringing happiness to all."—*Reuter.*

SPEECH OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

An Ottawa telegram to Reuter says:—The Governor-General, in his speech at the opening of the Canadian Parliament, will refer to the prosperity in the North-West which he observed during his tour, and will express confidence that the protests made by Canada in reference to the seizure of sailing vessels in the Behring Sea have had effect, and that the question will soon be adjusted. The fisheries question will not be mentioned.

THE LITTLE KING OF SPAIN.

The Paris *Figaro* publishes a despatch from Madrid, stating that the Royal family is now without anxiety regarding the little King's condition. Negotiations for settling the Ministerial crisis will be resumed to-day.

NINETY-TWO IRONCLADS FOR THE U.S. NAVY.

A Central News telegram from New York says the Naval Shipbuilding Policy Board recommend the United States Government to build, during the next fourteen years, ninety-two ironclad war vessels and cruisers, at an estimated cost of 280,000,000 dols.

THE PERUVIAN BONDHOLDERS.

A despatch from Santiago de Chile to New York states that the Senate in secret session on the 13th inst. approved of the arrangement concluded by Chili with England for the benefit of the Peruvian bondholders, Chili remaining free from all responsibility.—*Reuter.*

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A Washington telegram to Reuter says:—During the discussion of the Extradition Treaty with Russia by the Senate in executive session yesterday, Messrs. Teller, Edmunds, Horn (query, Hoar), and Eustis opposed the treaty on account of its containing a clause for the extradition of political offenders. The document was ultimately referred back to the Foreign Relations Committee.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt yesterday at Columbia, South Carolina.—*Reuter.*

LATEST ABOUT THE EPIDEMIC.

The influenza epidemic among the troops in the Home District and the metropolis was stated yesterday to have still further diminished. An East-end reporter says the influenza in that part of the metropolis is practically a thing of the past. The epidemic is also decreasing at Aldershot and Windsor. The epidemic is still prevalent in Sheerness and also at Great Yarmouth. The influenza in Chesterfield and many other parts of Derbyshire shows no sign of abatement. An outbreak of influenza was yesterday reported to the Merthyr Local Board in the Cwm Tabb Valley, principally among the navvies engaged in constructing a new reservoir for the Cardiff Corporation. Fresh cases of influenza have occurred in the constabulary barracks and among the military stationed at Fermoy.

Mr. Balfour is rapidly recovering, and Mr. Ritchie, Sir Francis Knollys, Earl Grosvenor, and Sir Donald Currie are better. The Marchioness of Huntly and Lord Granville Gordon, and Lord and Lady Pembroke have been suffering from the malady. John Strange Winter is lying ill with influenza at her house at Earl's-court. Dr. Furnivall has been confined to his bed with an attack of the influenza and bronchitis, but is better, though not allowed to leave his house. The Hon. Edward Roche, Mr. Goschen's son-in-law, is ill with influenza at his residence, Doneraile, county Cork. The Rev. Dr. Talmage, the American preacher, who is in Paris, has been prostrated with the influenza epidemic, and has telegraphed to England that he will be unable to preach in London on Sunday next, and the other towns as arranged.

The number of deaths reported on Tuesday in Paris went down to 232. At Lens 2,000 miners are absent from their work, and the cases are still very numerous in Dunkirk, where several deaths have occurred. The influenza is fast decreasing in Madrid. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states that on the 9th inst. in the Dusseldorf section 134 railway officials were ill with the disease, in consequence of which several goods trains were unable to run. The influenza is still on the increase in Western Germany, and is largely prevalent in Tunis, although of a mild type.

The price of quinine has risen this week in consequence of the inroads made upon the available stock by the consumption of influenza patients.

There is hardly a house in Athens which has not been affected by influenza. The entire Royal family have been among the sufferers, and some of the Princes and Princesses are still down with the malady. Sir E. Monson, the British Minister, and his family have not escaped. It is estimated that, without exaggeration, 40,000 persons have been attacked by the epidemic.—*Reuter.*

A Reuter's telegram from Limasol says that the influenza is assuming an epidemic character in that town, and it is estimated that five hundred of the inhabitants are suffering from the malady.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Sir Oscar Clayton called at Marlborough House yesterday afternoon, and found that the Princess of Wales was progressing most favourably, and that no other symptoms had appeared. The Princess is confined to the house, and carefully kept from draughts or cold. Throughout the day there were numerous callers, and many telegrams were received at Marlborough House inquiring as to the condition of her Royal Highness. On inquiry at Marlborough House last evening, it was stated that the condition of the Princess of Wales had much improved during the day.

MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell states, through the London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, that he has not had time to reply to the resolutions of sympathy from public bodies owing to the illness of his private secretary; but he hopes to answer them in a few days.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

The recovery of the Marquis of Salisbury, though slow, has been eminently satisfactory, and his physicians say that only rest and care are now needed. If possible the Prime Minister will go abroad for change of air before Parliament meets. His lordship's secretaries, Mr. McDonnell and Mr. Greville, are better, and have resumed official work.

A HOWARD CENTENARY MEMORIAL.

The centenary of the death of John Howard, the philanthropist, which will occur on the 20th inst., will be marked by the erection at Bedford of a bronze statue as a memorial. The cost of the statue is expected to be not less than £3,000, towards which a large sum has been subscribed, the list of donations being headed by the Duke of Bedford, who gives £300, while a similar sum has been contributed by Mr. Whitbread, M.P. A committee, which includes Earl Cowper (the Lord-Lieutenant), the Marquis of Tavistock (High Sheriff of Bedfordshire), the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor, is actively engaged in promoting this work, and should they receive more money than the statue will cost, it is proposed that the surplus should be applied to some further memorial at Cardington, about three miles away, where Howard usually lived.

THE RAT PLAGUE IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

The rat plague in the fen district of Lincolnshire still continues to cause much uneasiness among the farmers. A press representative was recently conducted over one of the affected stackyards, and was astonished at the enormous destruction wrought in all directions. The "runs" in the stacks were as large as rabbit burrows, and in many instances half the produce of some crops has been destroyed. The woodwork of the buildings has been gnawed through, while the holes in the drain banks are so numerous as to form a kind of vast honeycomb. The rats appear almost as numerous as ever.

M. ELISEE RECLUS.

M. Elisée Reclus, who has been living quietly in Switzerland for years devoting himself to his scientific works, has (says a *Telegraph* correspondent) decided on coming back to Paris with the intention of taking up the "Workman's question," to the exclusion of every other study. Elisée Reclus, who played an active part in the Communist movement in 1871, was condemned to death, the penalty being afterwards commuted to exile. Many of those volumes of his "Universal Geography," which are the admiration of the scientific world, were penned at Geneva, and there is no doubt that the determination with which he is credited will be deplored not merely by his well-wishers, but by many others who only recognize his extraordinary talents and learning.

COLLISION IN THE ATLANTIC.

The steamer *Torridon* was towed into the Mersey yesterday, having been in collision in the Atlantic with the French liner *La Bourgogne*. The *Torridon* was practically disabled by the shock, and drifted about until she was fallen in with and brought to Waterford. The *La Bourgogne*, as already intimated, reached New York with some difficulty.

MR. BALFOUR AND COMPULSORY LAND SALES.

Mr. Balfour, at Dublin Castle, yesterday received the members of a deputation from the Ulster Land Committee and Antrim Central Tenant Right Association, whose object was to urge the adoption of compulsory sale of land as the remedy for Irish discontent. The right hon. gentleman, while promising that the statement of the deputation should have careful consideration, said he could not meet their views on the main question discussed.

A meeting is to be held on the 28th inst in St. James's Hall for the purpose of entering an urgent protest against the purchase clauses of the Government scheme for dealing with Irish land. Sir George Trevelyan, who has been invited to attend, has written to say that he regrets his numerous engagements will prevent his being present on the occasion, but that he fully sympathizes with the object of the meeting, and is glad to find that active steps are being taken to oppose the plan of the Government for the purchase of Irish estates with the funds provided by the British taxpayers.

A PRIZE FIGHT IN THE CITY.

At a very early hour this morning there was great hubbub in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, owing to a pugilistic encounter between Tom Smith, brother of the prize-fighter of the same surname, and a sporting publican named Bates, of the Fountain, Salisbury-court. Both slogged away in a determined fashion, and each claimed the victory. The combat ended in one of the men being knocked under a cab. Smith subsequently smashed some of the windows of the public-house, but on a cry of "Police!" being raised, made off in a cab with some friends.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The Argentine and Brazilian delegates to the Pan American Congress have introduced a resolution in favour of mutual arbitration on international disputes, and of compulsory stoppage of war. The matter has been referred to a Committee of General Welfare.

THE SHERBORNE COLLEGE CASE.

On the resumption yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Denman *in camera* of the case of Malan *v.* Young (the Sherborne College case, partly heard before Christmas), the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton appeared as counsel on behalf of the Governors of Sherborne College, the learned judge having since the adjournment granted permission for that purpose.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE'S ACTION FOR LIBEL.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNDER SHERIFF'S COURT.

DAMAGES, £1,000.

The case of Gladstone *v.* Malleson came on for hearing before the Under Sheriff and a jury at the Court in Red Lion-square this morning. It was an action for libel brought by Mr. Herbert Gladstone M.P., against Colonel Malleson, a well-known gentleman and the director of several public companies, residing at 27, Cromwell-road, South Kensington. The libel appeared in a London letter sent to the *Morning Post* of Allahabad, India, and consisted of the following paragraph :—

"An event which would most certainly have developed into a *cause célèbre*, has recently with great difficulty been hushed up. Of course there is a lady in the case. The complainant was a Gladstonian leader not very far from Leeds, who was rewarded for his services in 1886 by being made a baronet. The defendant—tell it not in Gath !—was "my son Herbert." The scandal would have been so great and damaging to the party that by the exertions of the G. O. M. the husband agreed to a separation from the wife without publicity. Verily Master Herbert is a chip of the old block."

Mr. Herbert Gladstone—who arrived at the court shortly before eleven, accompanied by his brother and by his solicitor Mr. George Lewis was represented by Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith. Mr. H. D. Greene, Q.C., and Montague Lush, appeared for "parties interested," while Mr. C. F. Gill, instructed by Mr. Dale, of Stretton and Co., Cornhill, acted for Colonel Malleson.

Sir Charles Russell briefly set out the facts of the case, pointing out that there was no defence to the action, and that the matter simply resolved itself into a question of damages. He read correspondence to show how Mr. Gladstone's attention was called to the matter, how the *Morning News* of Allaha bad, which was communicated with, subsequently published retractation ; how Colonel Malleson's identity as the writer of the libel was discovered ; and how his solicitors first denied that there was any such libel, and then informed Messrs. Lewis that they had suggested that their client should make an apology for its appearance. Mr. Gladstone, however, was determined to proceed with the case, and would not settle it out of court, since it might be argued that an arrangement was come to because Mr. Gladstone could not venture into court. Subsequently Messrs. Stretton suggested an apology in the paper, and the payment of a sum of fifty guineas and costs. This, of course, was refused. The only question which remained was one of damages, and Sir Charles pointed out that the grounds upon which mitigation of these damages would be asked for were, (1) that the libel was published in India ; (2) that it was published without actual malice or gross negligence ; (3) that an apology had been made in the paper ; and (4), that the defendant on the 19th November offered an apology and compensation. Sir Charles finally asked for punitive damages in the case, and having concluded his opening statement left the court.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone was then called by Mr. Asquith, and denied the truth of the libel complained of.

After a quarter of an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, with damages at £1,000.

THE ALLEGED BLACKMAILING IN THE CITY.

The trial of Claude Marks and Sidney Woolf, proprietors of the *Mining Record*, and of James Marix, in the employment of the *Financial Times*, was resumed this morning in the High Court before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, Mr. Bebro's examination in chief being continued by Mr. Forrest Fulton, and his cross-examination begun by Mr. Bigham.

MR. H. M. STANLEY AT CAIRO.

Mr. Stanley conferred yesterday with Sir E. Baring and Riaz Pasha, and received a visit from Nubar Pasha. To-day Mr. Stanley dines privately with the Khedive. The Government dinner will take place on the 20th inst., and the Khedive's ball on the 21st inst. Mr. Stanley will probably prolong his stay in Cairo.

Lieutenant Stairs, Dr. Parke, Captain Nelson, and Mr. Jephson, have received the Fourth Class of the Medjidieh. Mr. Bonny has been decorated with the Fifth Class of the same Order.

About two hundred of Stanley's native followers arrived at Cairo yesterday. They were taken to the Egyptian barracks at Abbasieh, which is about four miles outside Cairo, where they are being well provided for. They will be drafted into the Egyptian army or into the Civil Government Service, as may be found best suited to them. Amongst the number are many followers of Emin Pasha, whose arrears of pay will be settled.

Mr Stanley replying to a correspondent of the *Figaro* of to-day says that he does not think either the Soudan or the equatorial provinces are lost. People misunderstood the sentiments of the population of those regions. They were not all opposed to the domination of Egypt. It was necessary, however, to know how to treat them, and above all to construct railways which are everywhere possible. The English influence in the Soudan, he says, is still very great.

SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON'S SEWAGE SCHEME.

The discussion of Sir Robert Rawlinson's proposed improved method of dealing with the London sewage, by carrying it direct away to the sea, was resumed last night before the Society of Arts. Sir Robert produced an interesting table which showed the current percentage of mortality in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin from 1865 to 1888, and from which it was made clear that London is the healthiest city in the three kingdoms. Sir Robert explained, however, that it stood to reason that the works planned for London in 1855, when the population was 2,548,382, are outgrown now, when the population is nearly double. In the discussion Sir Robert's scheme was severely criticised.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ATTEMPTED POISONING.

A curious case of attempted poisoning came before the Paris Assize Court yesterday. One evening last October an Anarchist, named Prévost, presented himself in the shop of a second-hand dealer, offering to sell some copper filings. The establishment, was kept by Mme. Silhet, who asked the man into her back parlour to examine the sample. Prévost had no sooner entered than he produced a small bottle, which he said was a sample of some excellent wine he could sell cheap. This and two other samples were tasted, and then Prévost drew another little bottle from his pocket, which he declared was superior to any of the others, but that to thoroughly appreciate its bouquet it must be drunk off at a draught. So Mme. Silhet followed his instructions, but the liquid burned her so terribly that she rushed out of the room through the shop, and fell writhing with agony on the pavement. The man had tried to prevent her escape, but had been pushed aside by Mme. Silhet, who declared in court yesterday that Prévost had attempted to poison her with the object of stealing her money and valuable old curiosities. The jury took the same view, notwithstanding the protests of the prisoner, who was sentenced to ten years' hard labour.

THE HEALTH OF MR. TALBOT, M.P.

Mr. Talbot, M.P., "father of the House of Commons," has slightly improved to-day, but his condition still causes much anxiety to his friends.

CITY LIBERALS AND THE LONDON PROGRAMME.

The adhesion and support of the City Liberal Club was secured yesterday to the principles of the London programme as explained in an address by Professor Stuart, M.P. Mr. Francis W. Buxton, who presided, expressed gratification that the members of the club, divided on the Irish question, could unite on the proposed London legislation. Professor Stuart had an enthusiastic reception. The meeting adopted a resolution approving the principles involved.

A BRAVE GIRL REWARDED.

A young girl, named Mary Guy, was presented at Newry petty sessions yesterday, by Colonel Evans, R.M., on behalf of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (London), with an illuminated testimonial in vellum, in recognition of her prompt and courageous conduct in saving her mother's life during a fire at her house in Omeath, near Newry, on October 2 last, when, at the imminent risk of her own life, she dashed into the burning building and pulled her mother out from under the burning *débris* when the roof had fallen in.

YET ANOTHER CLUB.

Another club is in process of formation, under auspices which promise a successful career. It is to be called "New Travellers," and on the list of the committee are the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Dufferin, Lord Wimborne, Earl Manvers, Viscount Combermere, the Earl of Southesk, and many other well-known names.

The Earl of Albemarle has sold his Quiddenham estate to Lord Egerton of Tatton.

Mr. Cameron has been commissioned to photograph the chief pictures in the Tudor Exhibition, and to publish them in the same manner as his photographs of the Stuart Exhibition were published.

THE LATE LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

There is a desire among military men that the remains of Lord Napier of Magdala should rest side by side with those of distinguished soldiers in West-minster Abbey—notably Lord Clyde, Sir J. Outram, and Sir G. Pollock, who was Constable of the Tower from October, 1871, to October, 1872, and was buried at the latter date in the Abbey by the side of Lord Clyde.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

A Berlin telegram says :—The news of the death of Lord Napier of Magdala has been heard with regret in all military circles in Germany. In the German army the deceased peer was regarded as perhaps the most eminent of contemporary English generals. His achievements in Abyssinia were very highly appreciated, the details of which campaign were well known here from a German translation of Colonel Horner's excellent work.

RELAPSE OF EMIN PASHA.

According to a Zanzibar telegram Emin Pasha has had a relapse, and his condition is declared to be very unfavourable.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE RANGES.

It has been decided that, notwithstanding the closing of the National Rifle Association's ranges on Wimbledon-common, those formerly allotted to the London Scottish, Civil Service, and some of the Surrey volunteer corps, may continue to be used, their safety being ensured by extensive alterations recently made under instructions from the War Office. The direction of the fire is from north to south, instead of from east to west, as in the case of the abandoned ranges, and the targets are placed against natural banks of earth, which have now been raised to make the firing still more safe.

THE END OF LORD EUSTON'S LIBEL ACTION.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

As early as half-past nine o'clock this morning the beginnings of a great crowd besieged the inconvenient "old court" in which the final scene in the legal duel between Lord Euston and Mr. Parke will be enacted within the next hour or two. Before the court, in the person of Mr. Justice Hawkins, made its appearance, those forming the other "court"—journalists, jurymen, barristers, and the few privileged spectators—all indulged with avidity in discussing yesterday's evidence in the great libel case, and in speculating on the greater or less degree of severity likely to be shown by the judge in case the verdict be "guilty." Both Mr. Parke and Lord Euston were in the well. His lordship took his seat at twenty minutes to eleven, and immediately began to sum up.

Undoubtedly the case, said his lordship, was a very important one. First they must consider whether a libel had been published against Lord Euston : secondly, they must consider whether that libel was justified by facts. Publication was not disputed. The libel was very atrocious if not justifiable. The jury had nothing to do with rumour. All that they had to do was to confine themselves to the one inquiry—had Lord Euston committed himself in the way imputed in the libel? With no other human being had they anything to do. His lordship congratulated the learned counsel on the propriety of their conduct of the case yesterday. It would be unjust to involve the impriety of their conduct of the case yesterday. It would be unjust to involve the absent in matters by who were not present to defend themselves. He would abstain for that reason from reading more of the libel than was absolutely necessary. Justice Hawkins then read the mutilated libel, placing emphasis on the word "criminals" in the head-line "Names of some of the Distinguished Criminals who have Escaped." Resuming, he said conduct of the most abominable character had been alleged against Lord Euston. Nobody could doubt that the libel was of a very serious nature. It was calculated to do indescribable mischief provided it were true. The jury were able to appreciate the evidence for themselves. In cases of criminal libel it was necessary to prove, after justification had been established, that the publication was for the interests of the public. Having directed the jury to cast aside, as he had, any rumours or whispers (even about Lord Euston himself) that might have been in circulation, his lordship entered on a brief history of the case from its beginning. He thought the prosecution was absolutely right. Before the magistrate no evidence was called for the defendant, and down to the time of the plea being put in Lord Euston had no intimation what witnesses would be called. "Let me hear what your witnesses have to say," would have been a fair statement for Lord Euston to make. A charge of murder or arson might be made, but before answering it the person charged would have to hear exactly what was said.

VERDICT.

The jury found Mr. Parke
GUILTY.
SENTENCE.
12 months' imprisonment.

SHOCKING DEATH IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

Lieutenant Tritton, of the 14th Hussars, was killed whilst hunting at Chailey, near Brighton, last evening. His horse fell at a five-barred gate and rolled on him. His spine and neck were fearfully injured.

It appears that yesterday morning Lieutenant Tritton and Lieutenant Stacey repaired to Chailey, about ten miles from Brighton, to attend the meet of the Southdown foxhounds. After several hours' hard riding the deceased's horse, while going over a five-barred gate near Chailey Workhouse, had its hind feet caught, and throwing Lieutenant Tritton fell, and rolled over him in such a manner as to inflict injuries which in three hours proved fatal. Assistance was obtained, and the officer was conveyed to the workhouse, where it was found that his neck, and bowels were terribly injured. He died last night. Deceased was born at Plympton, near Plymouth, his father being a retired major. The sad news has cast a gloom over the barracks.

THE NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES.

The National Pension Fund for Nurses has received a new year's gift of £10,000, contributed by about 100 gentlemen ; the bonus fund of the association, apart from contributions given by nurses, now amounts to £36,000.

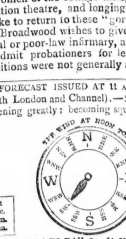
THE SUBJECT OF COTTAGE NURSING.

This subject occupied the attention of the Hospitals' Association, which met at the Westminster Hospital last evening. Miss Broadwood, who has established a system of such nursing in the neighbourhood of Dorking, contributed a paper, in which she contended that the nursing in cottages should be done by "good, homely women of the cottage class," and that hospital-trained nurses by "good, homely women of the cottage class," and that hospital-trained nurses fresh from the operation theatre, and longing while tending lingering cases of paralysis and the like to return to these "gory battlefields," are more a trouble than a help. Miss Broadwood wishes to give her nurses about three months' training in a hospital or poor-law infirmary, and she complains that as a rule matrons will not admit probationers for less than a year's training. Miss Broadwood's propositions were not generally agreed with.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

S. England (with London and Channel).—Southerly and south-westerly winds, freshening greatly : becoming squally and rainy, very mild.

Noon to-day and Yesterday



Sun Rises 8h. 1m. ; Sets 4h. 19m.
Moon—New M. 6th, 11h. 42m. Aft.

Noon to-day and Yesterday

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 8h. 6m.
After. 9h. 23m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 16, 1890.—Dull, misty, fresh wind.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS HEAVY.—FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS TRIFLE BETTER.—MODERATE BUSINESS.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning made no alteration in the official minimum, which, therefore, remains at 6 per cent. In the open market there is again a good demand for money, but not nearly so much pressure as was the case yesterday, and borrowers can generally get their requirements satisfied at from 5 to 5½ per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is now called 5 per cent, but most of the business effected is at a fraction below that figure.

Stock Exchange markets are quiet, and there are few movements of special interest. The condition of the Money Market has decidedly checked the desire to speculate for a rise in prices, and in many directions operators are closing their accounts. Conso's maintain yesterday's upward movement ; but in the Home Railway Market there is again a general decline. The duration of the Great Eastern dividend, though a good one, has had no favourable effect, some people being disappointed at so large a balance being carried forward. Brighton Deferred continues to be affected by the closing of speculations open, and the whole market is weak, except for Lancashire and Yorkshire and Hull and Barnsley stocks. In foreign stocks the principal feature is the continued demand for Peruvian issues, business in other directions being almost at a standstill. American railroads are distinctly harder, though the advance in prices is not great. The managers of the Philadelphia and Reading have given formal notice that there are no funds available for the payment of interest on the preferences. It is reported from the other side that the opposition to the Corbin party are preparing paper to oppose the issue of new Reading shares on the ground of the voting trust, lacking, as it did, one member, and Corbin voting himself. Trunks are better on the traffics, but Mexican Railway issues are still dull.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY DIVIDEND.—The directors announce 6¾ per cent. on the Ordinary stock, giving 3¾ per cent. for the year on the Deferred stock, carrying forward £15,000. This compares with 6¾ per cent. on the Ordinary and 3¾ per cent. for the Deferred a year ago, when £16,500 was carried forward.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY DIVIDEND.—The directors of this company have declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, carrying forward £62,000. For the second half of 1888 the distribution was at the rate of 3½ per cent., and £40,000 was carried forward.

The Debenture Corporation made last year a net profit of £142,372. Since it began business four years ago it has accumulated a reserve fund of £250,000, including the £50,000 added out of the profits of the past year, and when the premiums of £2 10s. per share receivable on the 100,000 of new capital recently issued come to be added the reserve will be £450,000. The founders take £12,000 as their proportion for the year.

The Assets Realisation Company (Limited) state that the large liability in connection with the purchase of the assets of the Oriental Bank Corporation is now extinguished, and the directors hope that during the current year some portion of the profit anticipated on this transaction will accrue. The accounts for the year show a net profit of £45,986, out of which the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 6 per cent.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.—London and St. Katharine Docks Company, 1 per cent. per annum, taking from the reserve £14,026 ; West Riding Union Banking Company (Limited), 10s. per share ; British and Foreign Marine Insurance (Limited), 8s. per share and bonus of 6s. per share ; General Life and Fire Assurance, 10 per cent. per annum and bonus of 2 per cent ; Lion Fire Insurance (Limited), 5 per cent. for the past year ; Foreign and Colonial Government Trust, 9 per cent and 1 per cent. on deferred shares ; Liebig's Extract of Meat (Limited), 20s. per share ; Harrison, Barber, and Co. (Limited), 8 per cent. per annum.

TRAFFICS.—Grand Trunk (main line) £5,265 *increase* ; (Chicago and Grand Trunk) £3,477 *increase* ; (Detroit section) £257 *increase* ; Mexican Central Railway 9,490 dols. *decrease*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a fair demand. Probable sales 10,000. Futures are one and a half points higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved* : Lancashire and Yorkshire ½ and Hull and Barnsley ¼. *Receded* : Brighton Ordinary 1, the Deferred ¾. South Western ½, South Eastern Deferred ¼, Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Caledonian, Great Eastern, and North Eastern ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises* : Peruvian 1870 ¼, the 1872 3-16. French Three per Cents. ⅛. *Falls* : Spanish Defence ¼, Egyptian Daira ⅛, Italian and Spanish ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved* : Denver Preference ½, New York Central ⅜, Erie Second Mortgage ⅜, the shares ⅛, Pennsylvania shares ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Atlantic First Mortgage, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Ontario shares ⅛ each. *Lower* : Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ¼, Union Pacific and Wabash Preference ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Risen* : Grand Trunk Second Preference ¼, the First Preference ⅜, and the Ordinary 1-16. *Fallen* : Mexican First Preference ⅜.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved* : South African Exploration ¼. *Receded* : Rio Tinto ⅛, and Ottoman Bank 1-16.

The following are this day's [illegible] prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Chat. Pre ference	103	⅛
Consols (2½ money)	97⅛	⅛	North Western	170	¼
Do. acct	97⅛	⅛	South Western	146	7
Do. 1903	99½	⅛	Manchester & Sh.	93	⅜
2½ per Cent.	81½	⅛	Do. A	93	⅜
New 3 per Cents	103½	⅜	Met. Consolidated	79¾	80
Local Loan Stocks	107	⅛	Do. District	20⅝	1
India 4½ per Cent.	103	⅛	Midland	145	⅛
Do. 4½ p. c. do.	72	⅛	North Eastern	161	⅛
Egyptian Guar.	102½	⅛	North British	84½	⅝
Met. (£4 paid)	14½	⅛	North Eastern	176	¼
Do. 1 Stock	223	½ex d	North Stafford	112	¼
Birmingham Cp. St.	169½	11	South Western	74	⅛
Liverpool	142½	⅛	Do. Deferred	105½	⅜
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Taff Vale, (111)	87	90
Argent. 4½ pa. (41)	63	⅛	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Do. 6 p. c. Scrip	15¾	⅛	Canada Pacific	73½	80
Do Treasury	92	5	Can. Pacific Shares	55	¼
Austrian Gold	95	⅛	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	70¼	⅛
Do. Silver	71	⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	15⅜	⅛
Braz. Scrip 5 pc. (1)	78½	⅛	Louisville & Nashv.	83½	⅛
Do. part paid	83¾	75 ex d	Mexican Nat.	21½	⅛
Buenos Ayres 6 p. c.	103½	⅛	Do. Pre	52½	⅝
Do. Funded	92 11/16	15/16	Illinois Shares	143½	⅛
Do. Provincial	85½	⅛	Lake Shore	120¾	⅛
Chilian 6 p. c. (1)	101	2	Ontario Shares	22	⅛
Costa Rica A	21	⅜	Louisville & Nash.	83½	⅛
Do. B	20	⅛	Mexican Nat. New Sh.	21½	⅜
Do. Santa Ana	102	⅛	Miss. Kan. & Texas	24¾	⅛
Do. Unified	92 11/16	15/16	N.Y. Cen. Shares	109¾	⅜ ex d
Do. Pre orents	85½	⅛	New York Ontario	20	⅛
Do. Do. Scrip	82½	⅛	Erie Shares	29¾	7⅛
French 3 p. c. Rnte	95¾	⅜	Do. Sec. Mort.	103½	⅛
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnte	109½	⅛	Norolk & West. Pre	59¾	60
Greek 5 p.c. Unif.	70½	⅛	N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	24⅜	6
Hong Kong Shares	85½	⅛	North Pacific Pre.	73	⅛
Italian	93¾	⅛	Pennsylvania Sh.	54½	⅝
Mexican 5 per c. 1885	91	⅜	Philad. Read. Sh.	18⅜	⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c.	17½	⅛	1st Preference	71	2
Do. 6 p.c.	20	¼	Union Pacific	43½	⅛
Portuguese	42⅜	3½	Wabash Pfe ences	32½	3
Russian 6 p. c. (1)	71½	⅛	Do. Gen. Mort.	53	4
Spanish 4 p. c.	71⅛	⅜	Grand Trunk Ord.	13 13/16	15/16
Turkish 1%	20½	3	Do. First Pfe.	53½	⅜
Series A	40½	⅛	Do. Second Pref	34½	⅜
Series B	17⅛	18	Do. Third Pref	23½	⅜
Series D	91⅝	9	Do. Guaranteed	59½	⅜
4½ p.c. 1st	109½	11¼	Mexican Ordinary	21¾	22
1 p.c. Defence	103½	⅛	Do. First Pref	113½	14
5 p.c. Defence	103½	7	Do. do. 2nd Pref.	71½	⅜
Uruguay Unified	71¾	2	Londonderry Ordinary	72¾	⅜
Virginia Funded	41	5	Natrate Railway	13	¾ ex d
U.S. 4½ p.c.	109½	8	BANKS.		
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Alliance Bank	153½	161½
Caledonian	123½	⅜	City Bank	123½	3½
Great Eastern	35	⅛	Consolidated Bank	13	⅛
Great Northern	125	7	Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	5/16
Ditto A	103½	10½	London and Country	52½	5½
Great Western	169¾	9½	Union of London	42	5
Holland Zealand	97	⅜	London and Mid'd	13	9
Lancashire & York.	129½	6½	London Joint Stock	44	2
Brighton (Ordinary)	122	6½	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	65½	7½
Brighton A	149½	⅜	Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	99½	60½
Chatham (Ordinary)	23½	⅜			

MINES.					
Indian Consolidated	3/6	4/0			
Mysore Reefs	5⅛	⅛			
Oceanic	2	⅛			
Cape Copper	3 3/16	5/16			
Namaqua	2⅜	⅛			
Mashaual Harg.	6¼	7¼			
Rio Tinto	10⅜	⅜			
Montana Exploring	1 3/16	3/16			
Deltona Investing	12⅜	⅜			
S. African Region	2⅜	⅜			
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES					
Anglo-American	52	5			
Do. Pref	87½	8¾			
Brazilian Submarine	10¾	⅛			
Direct Unit. States	20	¾ ex d			
Eastern	13¾	14⅛ ex d			
Ditto Extension	13¾	14 ex d			
National Telephone	8¾	⅛			
Globe Telegraph	6⅜	9 ex d			
TRAMWAYS, ETC.					
London Gen. Omn.	133	95			
London Street	12	15			
London Tramway	14½	15 ex			
North Metropolitan	17½	13¾			
WATERWORKS.					
Chelsea Waterworks	210	5			
East London	154	156			
Grand Junction	125	30			
Lambeth	220	4			
New River, Annuities	154	9			
Sihwerk & Vauxhall	151	74			
W. Middlesex	210	4			
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.					
Gaslight & Coke A	230	8			
Imp. Continental	115	18			
South Metro. A	333	5			
Do. B	210	5			
Do. C	240	90			
London Electric	3¾	4			
Metropolitan	4⅞	5⅜			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Allsopp	83½	⅜			
Guinness and Co.	357½	62½			
Hotchkiss	7¾	⅛			
Hydraulic Power	10¾	11			
Spratt's Patent	8⅜	9¼			
Liverpool Nitrate	15	17			
Primitiva Nitrate	18½	19¾			
Salt Union Shares	8	10			
P and O. Steam	—	—			
Royal Mail Steam	71	4			
Nat. Discount Co	14	⅜			
Hudson's Bay	18¾	19			
Suez Canal	93¼	⅜			
Ezana W. Ind. Dock	17	20			
Land & Int. Sec.	56	9			

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above :—

Fell's Asbestos	16⅛	⅜	Oceana Land	11⅜	⅜
Sanjorge	5⅛	⅛	Sutherland Reef	4⅜	5
Tarapaca Water	11⅜	⅜	Transvaal Land	1¼	1⅝ pm
Cayana Suburban	10⅜	11	G. F. o'S. Africa	6	⅜
Jamp r's Gold	12¼	⅛	Exploring Co	21	⅜
Jubilee	2⅛	⅛	Rand's Exploration	2⅛	⅜ pm
Salisbury	11⅜	⅜	Southern Land	1⅜	⅜ pm
Ruby	1⅜	⅜ pm	Eastman's Ordinary	13½	⅜
Lisbon Berlys	8/9	9/3	Elmore's Copper, &c.	7⅞	⅜

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

The *Daily Chronicle* takes a most admirable new departure to-day This is a column of colonial news under the general head of "Greater Britain." I sincerely hope that this feature will be continued day by day. In this journal the precedent was set some time ago by a similar weekly column; but I have always wished that the morning dailies, with their ample space, would follow up the *Pall Mall's* weekly "Kith and Kin" with a daily column. The move of the *Chronicle* in this direction is the most hopeful change that has been made in London journalism for many a long day.

⁂

At the end of next week the Prince of Wales will leave England for the Riviera, going first to Cannes, where he will be successively the guest of Lord and Lady Brooke at Beaulieu, and of M. and Mdme. de Falbe. He will visit Nice for the Carnival, which begins on February 8, and will be present at the first Bataille des Fleurs on February 13. Later he will go on to Monte Carlo. He will be away altogether about a month, and his return will be timed to enable him to meet the Queen on her journey to the Continent.

⁂

The Grosvenor Gallery will present an unusual and striking appearance when the "Sports and Arts" Exhibition is thrown open to the public on Monday. I took a glance through the rooms yesterday and found the workmen, under the direction of Mr. Prange and Mr. Stuart-Wortley, putting on the finishing touches. The walls are hung with pictures in which, of course, the sporting element predominates, and the net has been cast so wide as to include paintings so diverse as Velasquez and Sir Edwin Landseer, Albert Dürer and Randolph Caldecott. High above the pictures up to the cornice are placed heads and horns and other trophies, very fine specimens all of them, while on the floor, in big glass cases, are stacked rifles of every description, down to the latest pattern, hunt cups, and statuettes of horses, dogs, and stags.

⁂

The staircase has undergone a transformation, I was much struck with the upright figure of a bear which stands in front of the turnstile. Bruin holds in each paw an electric lamp, which he does not seem to like, for he is represented turning his head away blinking and snarling. The walls are hung with numerous fine heads of game, ranging in size from the common fox to the mighty rhinoceros, while the panels in the staircase have been filled in with deer skins. The whole collection must be worth a very large sum of money, and Mr. Stuart-Wortley informed me that the exhibits have been insured by the management against all risks from the time they leave the custody of their owners until they are returned at the close of the Exhibition.

⁂

There are two suggestions concerning the late Lord Napier of Magdala this morning: One is that his remains should be buried in the Abbey side by side with Lord Clyde, Sir J. Outram, and Sir G. Pollock. The other is that a replica of Mr. Boehm's equestrian statue of Lord Napier, executed for Calcutta, should be placed in Trafalgar-square. As "Z." who makes this suggestion, offers a thousand pounds, it looks like business. Of course it would be indecorous to comment upon these suggestions, but I wonder what the "Z.'s" of the day would propose if we ever had to provide for a Napoleon or a Moltke.

⁂

Mr. Vates was in good form last night at the Post Office dinner, where he responded for the "bygone and feeble" old servants of the Post Office. He made some revelations, too, in his post-prandial tribute, though not a revelationist, which throw a distressing light upon the "workings" of the Post Office in those days.

⁂

His first chief, said he, Colonel Maberley, used to impress upon him the necessity of not overworking himself; he had given the Colonel the pledge that he would not, and had solemnly adhered to that sacred obligation.

⁂

How different from this debonair dinner-eater was that other Post Office official, Anthony Trollope, who worked like a horse at his drudgery. But then a novelist who could bind himself to turn out so many lines of so many words in so many minutes could not fail to be an invaluable official.

⁂

Mr. Wynne Baxter, with whom an interview on East-end misery appears in another column, lives in an old-fashioned house in the wilds of Stoke Newington. It was the residence of Disraeli's grandfather. In those days several lords used to have their mansions in Church-street, which was regarded as a very aristocratic quarter.

⁂

One of the most curious of East-end gatherings is the donkey show, which has become an annual function. It is the means of preventing much cruelty and encouraging much kindness. I hope that George Law, a lawless coster, who has got two months for torturing his donkey, will join this society when he comes out into the fresh air again. George is evidently a brute at present, and doesn't know that even a donkey has his feelings. He said, "She would not go, and I just touched her up." In reply, Sir Andrew Lusk touched George up to the tune of two months with hard labour and no pay.

⁂

A banquet of wit was served up in one of the courts yesterday, washed down by a fine flood of soul from a good old tap. The case was the Plunger's:—

The Master of the Rolls: What is the title of the book?

Mr. Addison: "How I Lost £250,000 in Two Years." (Laughter.) Not a very difficult thing to do if you only try. (Laughter.)

Lord Justice Fry: Not a difficult thing to do—to lose £250,000 in two years?

Mr. Addison: No, my lord, not if you try to spend the money. There are so many ways of spending money.

Lord Justice Fry: It would be very difficult to spend £250,000 unless you had the money. (Laughter.)

⁂

Another manicure is established in London. She is an Englishwoman who married a noble Austrian of the rank of count and was left a widow. So she gained a knowledge of treating finger-nails as best she could, and beautifies her lady friends' nails from two till four. The rank of the lady and the riches of her friends enables her to charge half a guinea where others charge three and six. She only attends to the class of people who can afford to pay that price. No doubt there are people who will find some charm in having their nails trimmed by a countess and a very pretty woman into the bargain.

⁂

Some wonderful waterproof cloths have been invented. From their appearance and the touch one hasn't the slightest idea that anything in the shape of a rainproof material is mingled with the threads. A West-end firm has brought out some especially interesting cloths from a scientific point of view, and invaluable to women who spend any time out of doors. The treatment that has been applied to these serges and woollens to render them waterproof has been adopted by the War Office, who have had three million yards treated. No smell of india-rubber pervades the material, and no sugar of lead, as in the commoner materials, is used. The most important feature is that the air permeates the cloth, and thus abolishes the great discomfort that attends on the wearing of ordinary rubber garments.

⁂

I see that the New York papers announce that Mr. Leonard Huxley, Professor Huxley's eldest son, who is now in America staying with Professor O. C. March, is thinking of starting a preparatory collegiate school containing many of the English public-school features.

⁂

Mr. Huxley's scheme will be probably welcomed by professional society in the States; he has already consulted members of the Yale Faculty, and will pay a visit to Harvard later. He is still quite uncertain as to where he will establish his school. East and West would probably both be glad to secure the son of one of the most eminent scientific men of the day. Mr. Leonard Huxley, though still quite a young man, was for six years assistant master at the Charterhouse School, so that he will know what he is about when starting a school on English lines.

Bord's Pianos.—5 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month on the three years system). Illustrated lists free at CHAS. STILES and CO., 14, JOHN-ST. BEDFORD-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE BAPTIST UNION.

At a meeting of the council of the Baptist Union yesterday, at the Mission House, Furnival-street, the Rev. S. R. Wood, of Holloway, was unanimously nominated to the vice-presidency of the Union, and, consequently, to the presidency in 1891-2, in succession to the Rev. J. Owen.

LADY ABERDEEN'S HEALTH.

The statement that Lady Aberdeen had completely recovered from her recent illness is not accurate. Lady Aberdeen is better than she was a few weeks ago, but is not able to return to the active life she formerly lived. She has been ordered to take complete rest for several months, and Lord Aberdeen is now making arrangements to take her to some quiet place. Lord and Lady Aberdeen have spent Christmas in retirement at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire.

RELICS OF SIR G. NARES'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Two relics of Sir George Nares's Arctic expedition have been presented by Colonel Henry W. Fielden to the Museum of Archæology at Cambridge. They are an Esquimaux soapstone lamp on a wooden three-legged stand brought from Greenland, and a walrus skull split open so as to enable the tusks to be taken out, obtained from an Esquimaux settlement on Norman Lockyer Island, Smith Sound, by the donor during the expedition.

THE BANGALORE MISSION COMMITTEE'S REPORT LOST.

The interest awakened among the leading laity of Methodism with reference to the policy of the Missionary Society in London was evidenced by the large attendance yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Missionary Committee. Owing to some mishap, the reports of the Bangalore Conference have been lost in transit, and the result was that the question of the appointment of a Special Commission had to be deferred for a month.

DUKE GEORGE AND HIS DUTIES.

The Duke of Cambridge, who has suffered an affliction of which every one has heard with sympathy, is not, however, disposed to retire from the great office of General Commanding-in-Chief he now holds by patent. Personally, though he is extremely sensitive as to public criticism (writes a London correspondent) the Duke has a strong notion that the work and responsibility of his office tend to keep him in good health. He is not quite sure what he would do with himself if it were not for that afternoon walk from Gloucester House to the War Office. He asked a retired officer not long ago how he employed his leisure, and implied that he himself had doubts as to the advantage of having so much leisure as both to enjoy and to use in that position. For the present his Royal Highness intends to hold on; but the time will come when the Duke of Connaught will be suggested by commanding authority as his successor. The suggestion will not be made until it is ascertained that the Minister of the day is favourable to this disposal of the office.

THE LONDON MUNICIPAL REFORM LEAGUE'S WORK.

The Committee of the London Municipal Reform League is about to issue a statement of its reasons for the continuance of the organisation. In this manifesto the committee (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) insists that although a great and all-important step has been taken in the formation of the London County Council, there still remains much to be done before the municipal Government of London can be regarded as anything like complete. The manifesto points out that the district councils have not yet been formed, and their character and their relations to the central body have not been determined, that the city of London still remains largely outside the general government of the metropolis. It further suggests that the powers of the County Council require to be largely extended, so as to include the control of the police, the water supply, public parks, lighting, all open spaces, public galleries, markets, and hospitals. These points, the Committee of the League considers, together with the readjustment of the incidence of local taxation and the reform of municipal registration, afford a large field for the labours of London municipal reformers.

DEATH OF A SON OF MR. BLAINE.

Mr. Walker Blaine, who held the post of Examiner of Claims in the State Department, died yesterday evening from pneumonia.—*Reuter.*

AN EVENTFUL DAY ON BEN NEVIS.

Sunday, 5th January, will be remembered by the observers on Ben Nevis as a notable day in the history of the Observatory. The log-book just come to as a notable day in the history of the Observatory. The log-book just come to hand states that from a late hour on Saturday, the 4th, the weather was tempestuous: the hill top was wrapped in dense cloud. At midnight the wind rose to a dreadful hurricane from the south-east—its force being marked in the log-book at 11, which represents something like a velocity of 90 to 100 miles an hour. Such a gale is phenomenal even on the top of the Ben, and of the strength of the wind at such a pressure the dwellers on lower ground have little idea. The observatory, however, stood the blast uninjured, though the gusts which struck it were of great force. The hurricane lasted for three hours on Sunday morning, and then began to moderate. During its continuance it was with the greatest difficulty that the observers could crawl out upon the roof to make the hourly outside observations. The storm was of such an interesting nature that half-hourly readings of the barometer were taken. During the whole of the 5th inst. the weather was rough and squally, and from 3.45 to 7.0 A.M. on that day a storm prevailed. Many flashes of lightning were seen, some of them very bright. At the last-mentioned hour the observer, who has volunteered for come from the office stove, struck Mr. Miller, one of the observers, who was seated at a desk adjoining. It seemed to pass from the neck downwards, but, fortunately, he escaped without injury. On Monday Mr. J. C. Mossman, the observatory, had to give up the ascent and return to Fort William. Mr. Mossman, however, persevered, and finally reached the top of the mountain. Edinburgh (an enthusiastic meteorological observer), who has volunteered for service on the Ben for a month, in order to relieve one of the staff, made the ascent of the hill in a frightful tempest of wind and drift. The velocity of the wind was between sixty to eighty miles an hour, and the drift above the lake

WESLEYAN CHAPEL DEBT

The executive of the Wesleyan Chapel Committee have issued a circular to superintendents of circuits and others in view of the forthcoming appeal on behalf of the chapel fund, in which they state that a total of £16,286 has been paid by them during the year. The total amount of "Princess," "Home they brought a warrior dead," and the four others: the autograph Tom Moore's "Lallah Rookh," with twenty pages of other autograph verses, and the autograph of the first canto of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Amongst other autograph letters is one of Nelson to W. Kingdom, Esq., 1797, written soon after Teneriffe. The ill-formed characters point to the unaccustomed use of the left hand necessitated by the loss of the right arm in that attack. There are also interesting letters of Scott and Dickens. Perhaps one of the most attractive lots of all is Sir John Franklin's autograph journal of his life at Malta, the Ionian Islands, and Corfu in 1831, bearing Lady Franklin's sign manual of its authenticity. Historical in 1831, bearing Lady Franklin's sign manual of its authenticity. Historical students will be interested in two rare tracts, dated 1618, relative to Sir Walter Raleigh. One of them has been reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany. Among the books there are several first editions, including a "Vicar of Wakefield," which is now very scarce.

It is rumoured that Lord Rosebery will avail himself of the opportunity afforded him by the resignation of two London Council aldermen to vacate his seat for the city of London and be nominated as alderman.

The *Irish Times* says another novelty in astronomical instruments has been completed at the Rathmines workshops of Sir Howard Grubb. This is a siderostat of unprecedented dimensions—in fact, the largest ever made. It is constructed

CRETE CHRISTIANS "IN DESPAIR."

Advices from Crete report no improvement in the state of affairs in the island. The Christians are said to be in despair.—*Reuter.*

THE IMMORALITY OF MONTREAL.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas, president of the Wesleyan College at Montreal, has (a New York telegram says) made a tremendous sensation. On Tuesday evening he addressed a meeting of the White Cross Society, an organisation founded for the promotion of "social purity." His speech has greatly agitated "society" in Montreal. He declared that ancient Sodom and Gomorrah were pure cities compared with modern Montreal. There were men—were pure cities compared with modern Montreal. There were men—respected citizens—who held up their heads in the streets, who had been elected by the people's suffrage to the City Council, who sought to introduce into Christian Canada the Turkish abomination of the seraglio. Not only were there such men in the municipality, there were members of Parliament, at the mention of whose name Virtue hid her head in sadness and in shame. Before concluding his address the rev. gentleman terrified his hearers by making personal references bearing out his several accusations, which were so thinly disguised that few have had any difficulty in fixing the identity of some, at any rate, of the gentlemen whom he accused.

MORE NEW JOURNALS.

If rumour is to be believed, the year 1890, which has been already fruitful in this respect, is (writes a London correspondent) to be marked by the birth of a number of journalistic enterprises, some of them of considerable importance. Among the most interesting of these projects will, it is said, be the establishment of two halfpenny morning papers—by different parties it need hardly be said—one in the interests of Tory democracy and Liberal Unionism, the other as the exponent of advanced Radicalism and Socialism. A new weekly similar in politics to the latter is also mooted.

STRIKE OF SHIRT-MAKERS IN THE EAST-END.

A strike of rather an unusual kind is taking place among the shirt-workers in Messrs. McIntyre, Hogg, and Co.'s factory at Bow. Several months ago a foreman who had made himself much disliked by those who worked under him was discharged. Quite recently, however, he has been taken back, and the cutters hardly be said—one in the interests of Tory democracy and Liberal Unionism, the other as the exponent of advanced Radicalism and Socialism. A new weekly similar in politics to the latter is also mooted.

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THE LATE PROFESSOR BOTKIN.—A REMINISCENCE.

Reference was made in the *Pall Mall Gazette* the other day to the late Professor Botkin. The Professor had, it seems, suffered for years from impacted gallstone, but his sufferings had not become unendurable save for passing attacks of pain till he was laid up entirely at the beginning of October with symptoms which he attributed entirely to the gallstone. As the winter grew on he was forced from St. Petersburg to find health in the Mediterranean and after much discussion and consultation amongst his Russian attendants, Mr. Lawson Tait was summoned to operate upon him for the gallstone, he being profoundly convinced that it was the only origin and source of all his trouble. The Birmingham surgeon found him a man with a splendid physique and a face as of one born to command. He lay propped up on a couch in a room overlooking the Mediterranean, and death was written in every line of his face. The symptoms, unfortunately of organic lung disease, were too far advanced to permit of the question of operation being entertained for a moment. Mr. Tait, unwilling to indicate to him abruptly how near he thought his end, put off the idea of operation on the plea that he thought the condition of his chest would not stand an anæsthetic. Then he promptly said: "It is my duty from my position to set an example. I believe your operation will save my life, and for the sake of others I will endure it without the anæsthetic, if you will perform it." Then the surgeon took refuge in another plea—that it would be far better to wait till his chest was better, and then he should come to England in the spring or summer to have the complete cure effected. This, of course, there was no prospect of, as it was certain he could not live the month out; nevertheless, he did not live had to many days. The earnestness with which he enunciated his conviction that, from his position as a leader of the medical world, it was his duty at all costs of possible suffering to show by example how such maladies can be treated by modern surgical advance, was greater and more impressive than anything his surgeon had ever witnessed.

THE GROWTH OF LONDON.

One of the best evidences of the growth of London is given in the returns which the water companies have presented. These returns show the number of houses the companies had to supply with water both in 1888 and 1889. In the last month of 1888 they had to supply 746,277; in the last month of 1889 they had to supply over 12,000 more houses—to be exact—12,279. The Registrar-General, in his last week's return, assumes that there are on the average 7.8 persons in each house in the capital.

A PARISIAN LADY'S PLUCKY JOURNEY.

One of the most intrepid explorers of the day is a Parisian lady, Mdme. le Ray, mother of the Duc d'Abrantès, who has been for several months engaged in Eastern travel. After having visited Babylon and Nineveh, she traversed the Persian deserts, amid terrible privations, in order to reach India. For five days and five nights her little caravan had to encamp in the wilds without meeting a living soul, or even discovering the slightest trace of a human being. During all this time the cold was so intense that Mdme. le Ray's fingers were frostbitten, and her guides became seriously ill. She managed, at last, to reach the Persian Gulf, where she embarked for India. An account of her adventurous journey will be almost as interesting as that which will be given by M. Bonvalot and Prince Henri d'Orleans on their return from Thibet.

GOOD PRICES AT A HORSE SALE.

The fourth sale of shire horses from the stud of the Earl of Ellesmere took place yesterday at Worsley. The animals purchased included twenty-four brood mares and sixteen stallions, and the total amount realised by the sale was £7,191. The highest price given was 660 guineas for Insurgent, a two-year-old colt, purchased by Lord Hothfield.

INTERESTING ADDITIONS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Among the most recent manuscripts added to the Tudor Exhibition in the British Museum special notice should be taken of an illuminated vellum copy of the third edition of the Great Bible, printed in London in 1540. It bears the following inscription:—"This book is presented unto your most Excellent Highness by your loving, faithfull, and obedient subject, Arnaut Anthonye Marler, of London, haberdasher." The Bible was presented to Henry VIII. Another magnificent volume is the original book of indentures made between King Henry VIII. and John Islippe, abbot of Westminster, for the foundation of the King's Chantry in the Abbey, dated 16th July, in the nineteenth year of his reign, 1504. It is in the original binding of crimson velvet with bosses and clasps of silver-gilt enamelled. Attached by silver cords are five impressions of the King's Great Seal, each contained in a silver box adorned with the Royal badges.

A FORTHCOMING DOLL SHOW.

A doll show on a gigantic and somewhat original plan, which has been organ ed in aid of the new Hospital for Women in Euston-road, will be opened on April 20. The different sections allow of great variety in doll-dressing. Ladies in the dress of the period—morning, evening, bridal, or Court; gentlemen dolls ditto, little girl dolls, and babies in long and semi-long clothes, dolls in the garb of professors, priests, official robes, in State, parliamentary, civic and legal, academic, scholastic, masonic, dolls in naval, military, postal, or police uniform, dolls in costumes of the pantomime, dolls in national costume, dolls in working dress of all kinds, artisan, domestic service, or trade, are to be included in the various classes. A special section will be formed by dolls, ladies and gentlemen, in sporting dress, hunting, shooting, fishing, golf, tennis and boating garb. Others again will represent heroes, heroines of history, fiction, the drama, a special class being assigned to characters of nursery romance. For "celebrities of to-day" a double prize is offered, and a section for dolls in grotesque, suggestive, or emblematic dress of any kind, offers a wide field to the fanciful. A special nurses section will comprise dolls dressed as patients and nurses, and others are exclusively limited to children and pupils of board, charity, and industrial schools. For the best doll of all a prize of five guineas is offered.

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FIVE YEARS OF COLONIZATION AT THE CAPE.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE ON THE TENNYSON SETTLEMENT.

SOME valuable particulars about Mr. Arnold White's colonization experiments in South Africa have been published in the *Cape Argus*. In the case of the Tennyson Settlement, Mr. White found some private proprietors who provided him with land for the carrying out of his scheme, and he laid down a stricter code of regulations than that in use at the unsuccessful Wolseley settlement. One of the main conditions at the Tennyson settlement has been ten hours' work—a day's rations. This simple rule has been proved to work admirably. "Should it turn out," says Mr. Arnold White, "that a man does not like the life, he can leave it on the possible use every possible settlement, so far from trying to keep him there, had provided he gives me security for the outlay incurred on his behalf." This is for the good of the dissatisfied; for there may be malcontents amongst the settlers who are incapable of seeing that they are really working for their own future, instead of for a master as in England. The following is the pith of the *Argus* interview :—

ABOUT THE STARTING OF THE SCHEME.

I began this scheme (said Mr. White) practically five years ago. The funds were found entirely by the late Viscountess Ossington, and no interruption to the continuing of the Tennyson settlement will take place in consequence of her lamentable death. I need not dwell on the difficulties that have stood in our way. My own ignorance, deficiencies, and mistakes have presented considerable obstacles to success. But whoever had taken up this work, he would have had to learn how to do it. The practical art of colonization is not to be acquired without severe labour, concentrated determination, continuity of purpose, and some errors. The scheme, of which a small example is given at Tennyson, may be described as the organization of English labour in the colony for the purpose of giving a start and founding a home for those families who are unable to look forward in the old country to any prospect other than poverty in old age. The selection of the people is not a difficult matter, but the difference between the paper value of the characters given to those wishing to emigrate, and the actual reality when the same people are face to face with the stern conditions of their colonial life is a telling comment upon the whole system of testimonials. So great have been my difficulties in this direction that I have come to the conclusion it is necessary to form a home settlement in England, through which shall be passed all persons destined for settlement in South Africa under this scheme. By that means unsuitable persons will be discovered at the cheap end of the line.

THE CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

Unless irrigation receives thought the first dry year will dissolve the colonial settlement like a morning cloud. At Tennyson the settlers are practically ignorant of the sufferings which have been undergone by a large portion of the farming population of the eastern province. Our irrigation system was by no means perfect, but it has been largely developed through the energy, practical knowledge, and ability of Messrs. Halse Brothers, of Carnarvon, who provided the land. The Tennyson crops have been sufficient to provide for the families with great comfort. No help to speak of has been given since the month of May, and I do not think a severer punishment could be inflicted upon any of the settlers than to suggest their leaving the settlement. Having provided adequate irrigation, it is necessary to make all the arrangements beforehand for the reception of about 200 souls, which I believe to be the economical unit for colonizing purposes. The following are a few of the subjects which have to be considered in these preparations :—Besides irrigation, regulations must be laid down for the use of water, the due cultivation of land, regulations as to pasture, sanitary rules, management of cattle and sheep, trespass, the maintenance of roads and fencing, the distribution of rations, the maturity of crops, the education of children, and provision for the sick, medical and nursing aid, especially for women.

SPIRITUAL (BUT NOT SPIRITUOUS) ARRANGEMENTS.

Spiritual provision for the settlement should also be made. The principle underlying the whole management of the scheme is Home Rule plus the Ten Commandments. I could mention many other matters which have to be not only carefully considered, but in which the teaching of experience should not be neglected. Take, for example, the question of religious teaching. Whether the settlement be Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Buddhist, or Jewish, it is essential that the settlement be founded on an Act of Uniformity : that no proselytizing agencies or proselytization be allowed, and that before entry to the settlement settlers understand the faith which will be taught. If this be not done the condition of strife introduced recalls the theological struggles of 200 years ago. Then, with regard to the arrangements about intoxicating liquors, one of the mistakes I made in the organization of the Wolseley settlement was the introduction of intoxicating liquor partially open, merely limiting to a pro ise exacted from the settlers that they would not bring liquors in to the place. At Tennyson and in all future settlements in which I have any share of control, intoxicating liquors must be rigidly excluded, except for medical purposes. People enjoying the benefits of the immigration scheme are not in a position to afford it for use. As I have said, the amount of detail which has to be brought out accurately, even scientifically, is enough to show that whether the number provided for be 200 or 2,000, the amount of work involved to the organizers is very much the same. Had I a group of twenty Tennysons the administration would be easier than for one little village, because the personal element would be largely eliminated.

FACTS ABOUT THE FINANCE QUESTION.

As you are aware, I am anxious to produce, by demonstration, a scheme which will command the support of the House of Commons. It must therefore be accepted as a principle that the land must be provided out here. Messrs. Halse Brothers have been the first to adopt the system, which I believe to be capable of very large, if not indefinite extension. This system consists in the landowner setting aside certain lands and water-rights in perpetuity in consideration of payment by the settler of a moderate rate in respect to the arable portion of the land. This water-rate, as it really is, is bound up with the payment to me of 3 per cent. interest on the capital expended and of 2 per cent. per annum to form a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt. By this system the landowner cannot get his quit-rent unless the Irish Executive gets the interest and sinking fund. The means an inducement and security are provided which, so far as I am aware, exists in no other scheme. By giving a local and colonial interest in the very moderate payments required from the settler, the House of Commons obtains the assurance of repayment, which is essential to any national scheme before it will hold water.

THE COST OF CONTROL : AND THE PROFITS.

In the next place, the same conditions which enable the settler to succeed are sufficient, with adequate capital and under proper management, to provide for the cost of control, education, and medical aid. The superintendent of Tennyson, Mr. H. G. Turner, a practical and most capable gentleman, tells me that from the poorest allotment on the settlement he expects to obtain during the ensuing year the return of not less than £250. As the total water-rate, interest of capital, and sinking fund charges amount to not more than £23, you will easily gather the importance of the principle I wish to establish.

TEN HOURS' WORK—A DAY'S RATIONS.

Now, with regard to the profits to be obtained from so small an allotment as fifty acres of arable land and 150 acres of pasture land, which is the size of the Tennyson allotments, I have only to draw your attention to the fact that in the Cape Colony it is unusual for agriculturists to work ten hours a day, what by week, and month by month. If, however, this practice could be adhered to, it is remarkable to find what profits can be reaped from thoroughly cultivated land, worked in a scientific manner and with adequate capital. As to the practical means of inducing people to work ten hours a day, day after day, week after week, the plan we adopt is to issue rations for one week after the arrival of each new family at the settlement. By this time, at the end of the week, they have had time to look round and take in the situation. On and after the second Monday following their arrival, in order to obtain ration money they have to put in ten hours' work a day on their land, and if they neglect to do this no ration money is issued for that day. Their interest and their well being are thus under their own control. A bell is rung at six o'clock in the morning by that hour the settlement is at work, while many of the men do not wait for that to be at their ploughing or other agricultural operations.

KEEPING NOSES TO THE GRINDSTONE.

After a short time the new comers see the wisdom of this rule; and by the time they have reaped their first crops the value with which they have invested the land is an ample reward for any inconvenience they may have suffered in keeping their noses to the grindstone. When I adopted the system of giving a month's rations at a time any ill-disposed agitator could ride away the whole month, borrow a horse, travel about like a gentleman, and discover the execrable manner in which I was treating him. That is the history of all the discontent and outcry which have arisen in the past. Families joining the settlement in the future will clearly understand that they have exchanged a life of hard work for another life of hard work, the only difference being that they have enormously improved the outlook in time to come. The settlement is nothing more than a harbour where intending immigrants can rest for a few years, acquiring a knowledge of colonial life and methods, pending their absorption into the general community of the Cape Colony, under conditions which would be impracticable under any system of mere emigration, which would inevitably cause an increase of population in the towns, an evil now severely felt in Australia.

A MISSIONARY ON CHRISTIAN SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

Taking advantage of the visit of the Rev. A. J. Pierson, of Philadelphia, to London, the missionary secretaries of the Baptist, Congregational, and English Presbyterian denominations, have arranged a series of meetings for the purpose of stimulating interest in foreign mission work. Mr. Pierson is, with Dr. Sherwood, of New York, the editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*, and, after a half since, decided, upon influenced by a visit to England, about a year and a half since, decided, upon influenced by a visit to England, about a year and a half since, decided, upon his return to America, to resign the pastorate of his church and enter upon a missionary crusade. An influential Scotch committee, under the leadership of the Rev. John Lowe, of the Medical Mission College, is superintending the arrangements, and some successful meetings have taken place. The London series opened yesterday at Westminster Congregational Church, James-street, by a conference in the afternoon and public meeting at night. In each case the attendance was large and the interest well sustained. Dr. Pierson is a man of strong personality, a good voice, condemns in no measured terms the sickly sentimentality that sits and sings, "What peaceful hours I once enjoyed, How sweet their memory still," instead of getting up and making a stir that would benefit somebody. "One of the greatest vices in the Church to-day," said he, "is this abominable self-consciousness. So many church members are so weak that they have to be carried along on 'pap;' and what is worse still is, that while they remain childish they cease to be childlike." He argues that while this state of things lasts there can be no deepening spirit of missionary enterprise. The meetings are continued to-night and to-morrow, and should materially assist the societies under whose auspices they are held.

MRS. CRAIK AND DR. WESTLAND MARSTON.

The name of the generous lady who gave her own pension from the Literary Fund to the late Dr. Westland Marston is known to but few persons, owing to the delicate silence which was observed on the matter by the kind-hearted donor. It was (says the *Daily News*) the late Miss Dinah Muloch (Mrs. Craik), whose goodness deserves commemoration. On her death the pension lapsed, and it is said that Mr. Henry Irving then volunteered to continue the allowance. However this may be, it is certain that the benefit got up by the kind-hearted manager of the Lyceum for the aged poet realized the sum of £900.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. 339, will be published on SATURDAY, JANUARY 18th.
CONTENTS :
I. Sir John Hawkwood and Italian Condottieri.
II. Sir William Rowan Hamilton.
III. The Blind and the Deaf.
IV. Alexander I. of Russia and the Poles.
V. The Church in Wales.
VI. Hadden Hall.
VII. Extradition.
VIII. Early Christian Biography.
IX. Country Counsel.
X. The Coming Session.
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THE SPEAKER of SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 18, will contain :
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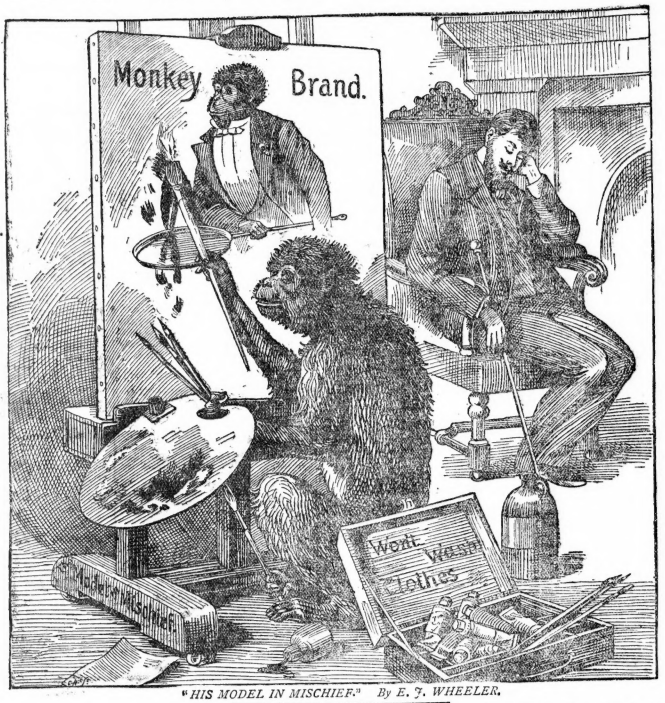

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	Tons.	H.P.	
ORMUZ	6,651	8,000	Jan. 17
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AUSTRAL	5,811	7,000	Feb. 14
CUZCO	5,267	4,000	Feb. 28
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	March 11
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* Calling at Naples.
Leading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
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Steamers.	Captains.	
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